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U.S. Envoy to UN Disputes India on Arming Pakistan

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jane Kirkpatrick, on Monday sharply rejected India's argument that the sale of U.S. arms to Pakistan threatens India and could lead to a fourth Indian-Pakistan war.

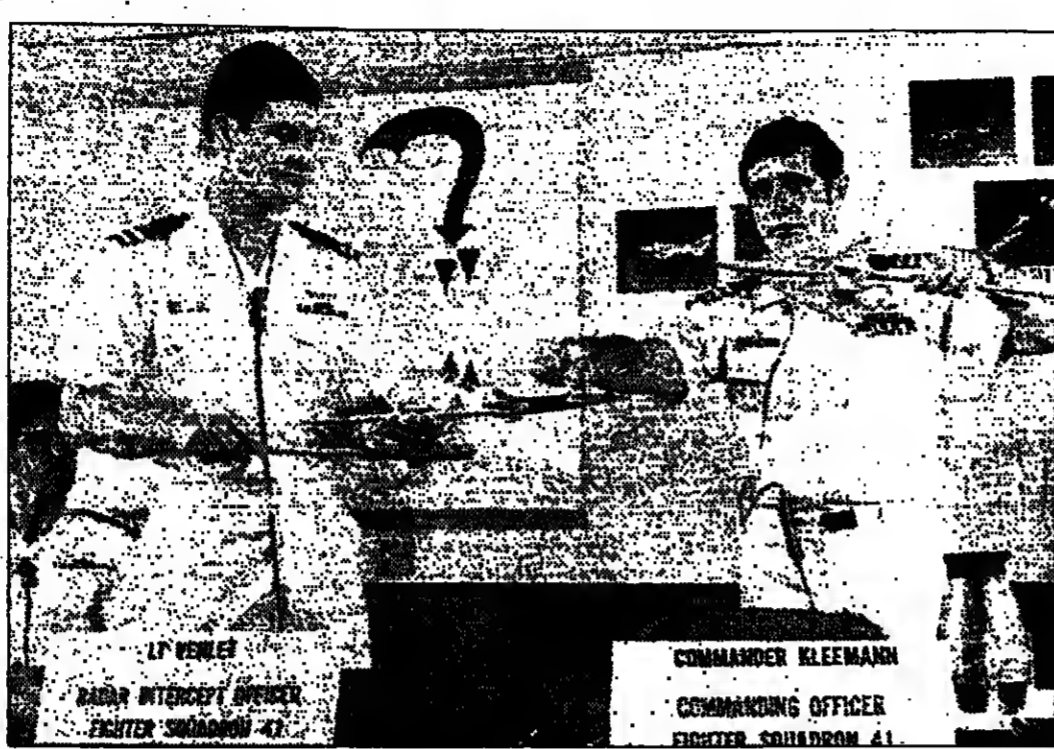
What appears to one nation as militarization appears to another nation as a game of, what we would say in the States, 'catch-up ball,' she said.
This was a clear reference to India's agreement last year to purchase \$1.6 billion in arms from the Soviet Union on such favorable terms that Pakistan estimates their real worth at \$3 billion and the U.S. State Department gives their value at \$5.5 billion.

Libyan Jets Downed Just Outside Maneuvers Area, 6th Fleet Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
ABOARD THE USS NIMITZ, Off Naples — The 6th Fleet disclosed Monday that the downing of two Libyan warplanes by U.S. F-14 jet fighters last week took place slightly outside a "designated" area in the Mediterranean's disputed Gulf of Sidra where the United States had advised shipping that it was holding missile maneuvers.

Begin to Push Sadat for Normal Relations

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to tell President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that Israel is not satisfied with the pace of normalization, when the two leaders meet Tuesday at the Egyptian port of Alexandria.
Israeli officials believe Egypt as slow the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, especially in the areas of arms, trade and cultural exchanges, and especially since the Israeli attacks on Iraq and Beirut.



Cmdr. Henry Kleemann, right, and Lt. David Venet hold scale models of U.S. F-14s and Soviet-built Su-22 fighter planes to explain how they shot down two Libyan jets over the Mediterranean.

China Fights Wave of Crime With Tough Punishment

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — A sharp rise in violent urban crime is making law and order a key issue in China, and the government's response to the public outrage is swift and harsh punishment for the criminals.
At least 87 murderers, rapists, kidnapers, gang leaders and others convicted of serious crimes have been executed since late June in the government's crackdown, according to Chinese press reports.
Stiffer sentences, up to 15 years at forced labor with little prospect of parole, are being meted out to robbers, burglars, drug dealers, arsonists, swindlers and extortionists. Petty thieves, pickpockets, pimps and other offenders who used to get three- to five-year sentences now get 10 years.

Solidarity Presses Plan For a Key Referendum

By Dusko Dodr
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — In a new and deeper challenge to Communist authorities, Poland's independent trade unions Moody decided to hold a referendum on self-management by workers at the country's largest industrial enterprise despite government warnings that it does not intend to give up the control.
The referendum this month at Huta Katowice, a steel complex employing 19,000 in Poland's industrial heartland, was announced by the local chapter of Solidarity, which has 17,000 members. The referendum apparently was timed to coincide with the meeting this month of the policy-making Communist Party Central Committee that is to discuss the issue of self-management.

New Politics and Hope At Polish Grass Roots

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
PIASECZNO, Poland — In its year of existence, the Solidarity movement has radically altered the political life of Piaseczno's 20,000 inhabitants, unleashing a torrent of criticism against the Communists, sweeping aside party hard-liners from municipal posts, swinging power over to the employees on the factory floors.
Evidently, the hope of Poland's national Communist leadership — and that of the Soviet Union, as well — is that the deteriorating, chaotic economic situation in the country will eventually sap Solidarity's popularity and awake a longing in many Poles for a more subdued political environment in which economic order can be restored.

African Heads of State Hold W. Sahara Talks

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service
NAIROBI — King Hassan II of Morocco arrived in Kenya on Monday to meet with seven other African heads of state to work on a solution to the six-year-old conflict over the Western Sahara.
The meeting is a follow-up to a declaration by the Moroccan monarch in June that he would be willing to accept, in principle, a referendum of the people of the Western Sahara to determine whether they would become part of Morocco or an independent state.
The government of Morocco has been at war with the Western Sahara liberation movement, the Polisario, since 1976, when Spain, the former colonial power, pulled out of the region. The Polisario has been backed in the war by Morocco's neighbor to the east, Algeria.
Polisario guerrillas said Monday that they had killed 135 Moroccan soldiers in a clash south of Morocco's internationally recognized borders, Reuters reported from Algiers.
The Algerian-based guerrillas said the clash occurred Sunday at a location known as Treght Shuesbiya.
King Hassan's declaration in Nairobi at the Organization of African Unity's annual summit conference, was advertised by the Moroccan as a concession and a first step toward peace in the western Sahara.

INSIDE N.Y. Stocks Skid

Stock and bond prices take a severe downturn in New York markets on expectations that interest rates will not drop for some time. Page 7.
New Camera
Sony has introduced a camera that uses a magnetic video disk rather than film to take snapshots. Page 7.
Lebanon, Again
With the Israeli and Palestinian guns still — for the moment at least — the political forces within Lebanon turn to the normal business at hand: shooting at each other. Page 2.
Cancer List
U.S. agencies know the names of hundreds of thousands of people who have been exposed to cancer-causing chemicals on their jobs, but have made no effort to tell them about the risk. Page 5.
Warmer World
A team of federal scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the earth's atmosphere and predicts a global warming of "almost unprecedented magnitude" in the next century. Page 5.

Lenon's Killer Sentenced in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Mark David Chapman, 26, was sentenced Monday to 20 years to life in prison for the slaying of John Lennon. The former Beatle was gunned down Dec. 8 outside the New York apartment building where he lived with his wife and son.
Mr. Chapman, who had pleaded guilty to second-degree murder in June, saying that God ordered him to confess to the killing, could have been sentenced to a maximum term of 25 years to life.
Acting Justice Dennis Edwards said before pronouncing sentence in state Supreme Court that he would recommend that Mr. Chapman, a former mental patient, undergo psychiatric treatment.

U.S. Interceptions

Adm. Service and Adm. Rowden insisted Monday that all the U.S. interceptions took place over international waters and within international airspace. Asked, however, whether the downing of the Libyan planes was within the "designated" area of the maneuvers, Adm. Rowden replied: "We do not think so. We think it took place slightly to the south."
Analysts said that would place the incident well within what the United States sees as international waters and airspace, and also within the area claimed by Libya. Only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Queuing for Decades

Franciska Laganska, a short, dowdy 70-year-old housewife with an invalid husband, marvels at the old man who stands in front of the butcher shop every day at 6 a.m., maybe three hours before she gets there. Queuing up has been part of her daily routine for most of the last four decades. But the waiting is much longer than it ever has been in her memory, and she still risks walking away empty-handed.
"I can't take more than three hours on the line," she said. "More than that and I just give up for the day."
In theory, the government decision to ration meat and turn over coupons to every Pole should have eliminated the need for the waiting lines. In fact, though, unless people queue up they have no assurance of getting their entire meat ration, or the better cuts. The ration cards allow first-, second- and third-class meat portions. By getting to the butcher shop at sunrise, the old man who evoked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Lebanon, a Deadly Cross Fire Resumes

South Is Quiet Again, So Leftist Factions Go to Work on Old Scores

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — With the Israeli and Palestinian guns stilled, for the moment anyway, the political forces within Lebanon have turned to the normal business at hand — shooting at each other.

Nearly a hundred people have been killed during the past month in sporadic outbreaks of fighting that illustrates once again the almost hopeless complexity of the tangled rivalries that have strengthened the iron grip that Syria maintains over much of Lebanon.

After the clashes, most of them between leftist factions, Lebanese government officials or the heads of rival private armies cross the mountains to Damascus, where most of the important decisions affecting Lebanon are actually made.

Assad, brother of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the commander of the special forces that maintain the government's power in Damascus.

While most of the leftist militias in West Beirut grew up around the neighborhood strongmen and street gangs that existed before the 1975-1976 civil war, this one suddenly materialized at 3 a.m. one day last month.

Residents of the beachfront Manara neighborhood woke up startled to find the Renaissance Tennis Club taken over by armed men putting up pup tents, digging fortifications and deploying armored cars.

Stranger yet, they were clad from head to toe, including caps, in raspberry-red fatigue uniforms. They called themselves the Arab

Cavalry, although the neighborhood's international community immediately named them the "pink panthers."

Sullen even by local standards, the gunmen took up positions every 10 yards or so along the wall of the club, glaring and pointing their submachine guns at every passing car. The Druze militia of the leftist leader Walid Jumblat, who occupy a barracks in the shell of an unfinished Sheraton Hotel, a hotelier invited them to leave. Despite at least one big exchange of machine-gun fire, they have shown no inclination to do so.

The announcement of the formation of the Arab Cavalry proclaimed its allegiance to Rifkat al-Assad, and there is little pretense they are anything but a Syrian instrument. The "militia" is being

fed by trucks from the Syrian Army commissary.

There has been speculation that Syria may press to have the group integrated into any expanded Lebanese Army, thus maintaining Syrian influence. One of its immediate goals appears to be to serve as a control, or potential threat, to the Palestinian guerrillas here. When Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, went to Damascus last week, it was noted he met with Rifkat al-Assad, not his brother, the president, as he normally does.

More than a hundred of the pink-clad gunmen were sent to Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, during a series of clashes between rival leftist clans and organizations three weeks ago in which about 26 persons died. The Syrian forces took over most of the city.

That battle had hardly ended when fighting broke out among the large Shiite population in southern Lebanon, which already was battered by last month's Israeli attacks.

Hinckley Is Indicted in Reagan Shooting Case

WASHINGTON — John V. Hinckley Jr., 26, was indicted Monday on charges that he tried to kill President Reagan and wounded other men in an assassination attempt March 30.

A U.S. grand jury in Washington returned the indictment against Mr. Hinckley, who was arrested moments after the shooting. Hinckley's mental state at the time and the question of his competence to play a key role in his case.

Mr. Reagan, White House press secretary James S. Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policeman Thomas K. Delahanty were wounded in the gunfire outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Carter Greeted With Luxurious Welcome in China

BEIJING — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in China Monday to a warm welcome Monday night and was told that Communist Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, was expected to meet him.

Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, director of Foreign Ministry's North American department, were at the airport to greet Mr. Carter, his wife Rosalynn, and their daughter, Amy.

China has generally treated former U.S. presidents with lavish hospitality normally befitting a head of state. The late Chairman Mao sent a plane to pick up former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 and welcomed him as if he were still chief executive.

Another IRA Prisoner Joins Hunger Strike

BELFAST — Another Irish nationalist prisoner joined Monday in a hunger strike that has taken 10 lives in Belfast's Maze Prison.

In Dublin, Premier Garret FitzGerald and senior Cabinet ministers began a two-day review of policy on Northern Ireland that government sources said could lead to a summit meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Britain's Northern Ireland Office said Bernard Fox, 30, a member of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing serving a 12-year term for the bombing of a Belfast hotel in 1977 and for possessing explosive devices, joined the hunger strike by refusing breakfast and lunch. Five other prisoners are on hunger strike to demand changes in the status of Irish Republican prisoners that Britain refuses to grant.

Senate Ethics Panel Votes to Expel Williams

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee voted Monday to recommend expulsion of Harrison A. Williams Jr., a Democrat who has represented New Jersey in the Senate for 22 years, on grounds that his Abscam conviction was "ethically repugnant" to the Senate.

If the recommendation is approved by the full Senate, he would be first senator expelled since 1862. Sen. Williams, 61, was convicted of bribery and conspiracy charges last May in U.S. District Court in New York. Prosecutors said he agreed to use his influence as a senator to further a business deal with an undercover FBI agent posing as a banker.

"The Ethics Committee unanimously finds, based on the evidence before it, that Sen. Williams' conduct was ethically repugnant to the point of warranting his expulsion from the U.S. Senate," Sen. Max Baucus, a Republican from Wyoming, told reporters.



TYPHOON AFTERMATH — Flood waters caused by Japan's worst storm in 16 years poured through a broken dike Monday near Ryugasaki City, northeast of Tokyo, forcing the residents of 5,000 homes to evacuate. At least 24 persons throughout Japan were killed by the typhoon.

Police Remove 30 Iranians From Embassy in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Police stormed the Iranian Embassy on Monday to end its occupation by 30 Iranian students who were holding the ambassador and his wife hostage to protest recent executions in Iran, authorities said.

A police spokesman said the students gave up without a struggle but had caused considerable damage to embassy facilities.

A spokesman for the students phoned The Associated Press from the occupied embassy earlier and said, "We want to protest against the fascist executions that have been going on in Iran in the last weeks."

Iran's Islamic fundamentalist regime has executed hundreds of government foes in recent weeks in a crackdown on leftists and other supporters of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is now in France.

Two Leftist Groups

Police said the students stormed into the embassy and residence at Lidingö, an island suburb of Stockholm, on Monday morning, taking Ambassador Abdol Rahim Gavanji and his wife hostage.

The students' spokesman said the group represented the Peykar and the Fedayeen, two Iranian Marxist groups opposed to Ayatol-

Libya Jets Downed Outside Maneuvers Area, U.S. Says

(Continued from Page 1)

six Libyan aircraft penetrated the designated area, the 6th Fleet commanders said, but, apart from the two Sukhois, all withdrew without opening fire when intercepted.

"Designation" of an area in notices to shipping and airmen had not bestowed territorial rights on the 6th Fleet over the maneuver zone and was the naval officers said, an advisory procedure. The purpose of U.S. aerial patrols outside the designated area was to prevent other vessels or aircraft from straying into it.

Cmdr. Henry M. Kleemann, commanding officer of the "Black Aces" squadron that brought down the Libyans, and pilot of the first of two F-14s to engage them, said the two Sukhois were approaching head on and he was beginning a turn when he saw one of the Libyan jets fire a missile from about 1,000 feet.

"I decided we had been fired upon and they were likely to do it again," said the pilot, who flew sorties in Vietnam. He told of how he maneuvered to attack the Su-

Norway Air Workers Say They Will Strike

OSLO — Half of Norway's 600 air technicians threatened to go on strike at midnight Monday to press for higher wages, but airlines officials said no disruption of flights Tuesday was expected.

Johan Bostad, spokesman for the Sweden-based Scandinavian Airlines System, said all aircraft scheduled to leave Norway on Tuesday morning would be checked before the strike began.

The government called a special session of the parliament for Tuesday to pass a bill requiring binding arbitration, an act that would make a strike illegal.

The fighting centered on a recruiting drive by Amal, the Shiite religious militia, against Lebanese Communist groups. The fighting quickly spread to the Shiite refugee living in a half-dozen slum suburbs in the south of Beirut. Syrian troops moved in with tanks, effectively taking over the area. About 40 people are believed to have died.

This round of fighting threatened to close the last of the five passageways between Christian East Beirut and predominantly Muslim West Beirut. The government's repeated efforts to open the mid-city Sodeco crossing have failed to last more than a few hours, with snipers winging passing motorists.

The perilous road past sunken ships in the port was closed last week, too, by snipers who apparently were firing from the Syrian side.

Last week, nocturnal fighting picked up again. According to the Syrian command, Phalangist militia were attempting to capture a strategic building. Lebanon was returning to normal.

A Year After Solidarity, New Politics Brings New Hope to Polish Town of Piaseczno

(Continued from Page 1)

at a Warsaw meat-packing plant, has been the chief butcher since arriving here nine months ago. Hania, a tall brunette pushing 40, is his assistant. The other employees, Vincenty, a crotchety septuagenarian pensioner, was appointed by the local party organization as the consumers' representative.

On most days, meat deliveries from the suburban Warsaw plant 30 kilometers away arrive in the late morning. But they are often delayed until the mid-afternoon. Wladislaw said he was lucky to

receive a third of the 500 kilograms he orders a day.

"We are short in quality and quantity," he said. "The coupons are no guarantee for the shops."

There seems to be no imminent danger of starvation or serious malnutrition in Piaseczno. Shoppers cannot always find the particular vegetables they are looking for, but varieties of one kind or another abound in the state shops and the "free markets" that peasants set up on any empty town lot they can find.

However, the meat shortages — particularly beef and pork — are real, and are becoming more acute week by week.

Local Superstition

He blamed the meat shortages on the state's agricultural policies, and laughed at government predictions that there might be bumper harvests this year to ease the food crisis. A dry spell was threatening his sugar beets, he said. The wheat and corn were not doing well either.

According to local superstition, which Mr. Przygodzki half-seriously accepts, if a stork chick falls out of its nest, it is a certain sign that the crops will be meager. It was that way four years ago when an extended drought predictably occurred after two chicks fell out of a nest in a nearby farm. Last year, a whole nest dropped to the ground, a neighbor's barn burned and local farmers reaped one of their worst harvests in recent memory. Mr. Przygodzki held out a photograph of a stork chick he found sprawled on his yard as evidence that no good was in store this year.

Problem With Pigtails

He asserted that the government repeatedly violated its agreement with local farmers to buy their piglets at a predetermined price and then take on the expense of fattening them for slaughter. The state purchasing agents delayed for weeks, sometimes months, coming for the pigs, evidently in the hopes that the farmers would incur the costs of feeding the animals to maturity. So Mr. Przygodzki and his neighbors decided to transport personally the piglets to the state farms.

"We stopped doing that because the conditions at the state farms were terrible," he said. "Out of 200 pigs we once delivered, 38 drowned in their own excrement. They were packed that tightly into a small barn."

Profits were probably a bigger factor in Mr. Przygodzki's decision to bypass the state agricultural agents altogether. He says he can get four times the state price for his piglets by selling them to neighboring farmers. Although according to law, the farmers must sell all the pigs to state slaughter-houses after fattening them, it is likely that much of meat is being sold directly to consumers — a situation that Mr. Przygodzki says is beyond his legal responsibility.

Provocative Questions

"You have to see this to begin to understand why we're so easy for Solidarity to grow here," Mr. Nalepinski said. "Where did these people get the money to build houses like that? Where did they get the materials? Who gave them permission to violate the regulations?"

The housing regulations clearly state that no family can live in more than 110 square meters of space, dimensions that seem extravagant out of reach for most Poles. Yet the villas on the town outskirts are 200 or 300 square meters, some even larger, each with several acres of landscaped gardens and virgin woods.

An only partial list of the owners includes two members of the Sejms (parliament), a ranking police official, a prominent cardiologist, the chairman of a state trading company, an army general, a former Politburo member and a former Cabinet minister. Most of the properties are surrounded by



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Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



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Hartman, Heading for Moscow, Is Facing a Different Culture

By Richard Elder

PARIS — Each week, Le Nouvel Observateur chooses a luminary of the Parisian intellectual or artistic world to set out his or her choices among the cultural events of the succeeding week. One week last May it chose Arthur A. Hartman.

That the newspaper, a pillar of the French left, should pick the U.S. ambassador to tell Parisian intellectuals what to go see or hear was nothing short of remarkable. Not since Benjamin Franklin has an American envoy to France been given such public recognition for his culture.

In its capsule portrait of Mr. Hartman, the writer pictured him in the lobby of the Opera and meditating on a verse from Victor Hugo. "Henry James would have winked at him," the writer continues cloudily, "in his soberly elegant suit and that absent air that characterizes the educated man."

Neither did Henry James wink at people, nor does the misty elegant picture suggest Arthur Hartman to anybody who knows him. He is elegant enough: silver-haired, tall, with a slight stoop that is more purposeful — it is, after all, necessary to communicate with shorter people — than deferential.

His manner is quiet and can be reserved, but his energy and tenacity are unquestionable. And if his formality is essentially intellectual, it has impressed the disparate political forces of four most disparate administrations.

Mr. Hartman is a professional Foreign Service officer, the only one, except for Charles E. Bohlen, to hold the Paris ambassadorship since World War II.

His career has not only been a striking one — he rose fast and young — but during it, he has been a top deputy in the State Department for the past 16 years. He was assistant secretary of state for European affairs — a post he has held since 1965 — and was pushed aside under the Carter administration. Instead, he was appointed to Paris.

When the Reagan administration took over, and many of his friends expected him to leave the Foreign Service and take a banking job, he was asked to stay on to see in the new French Socialist government. Then, last week, he was named ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Hartman hesitated, preferring Bonn or London, where his Western European expertise could have been used. Associates say that, as someone who prizes professional competence, and who has become a kind of watchdog for it, he hesitated to take over an area of which he had no experience and in which there are so many life-long experts.

Marshall Plan Job

Mr. Hartman, who was born in New York City on March 12, 1926, was graduated from Harvard College in 1947, and attended Harvard Law School for a year. Instead of going on to get a degree, he took a job in the Marshall Plan administration in Europe, later joining the Foreign Service.

He served in various posts, mainly economic. In 1961, he caught the eye of George W. Ball, then undersecretary of state, who made him a special assistant. Mr. Hartman's grasp of economic affairs was formidable, and at various times he headed the economic section of the London embassy and served as minister-counselor to the U.S. Mission to the Common Market.

His grasp of special-assignment — the art of understanding, organizing and administering the responsibilities of the top figure who has too many — was even more formidable. After Mr. Ball, he was given important jobs by other undersecretaries of state — Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Elliot L. Richardson; and then by secretaries of state — William F. Rogers and Mr. Kissinger.

He arrived in Paris in 1977 with his first ambassadorship and a reputation as one of the brainiest and most professional members of the Foreign Service. It was not merely an in-service reputation. There are experienced American journalists around Europe who rate him as the most lucid and penetrating mind they have encountered among U.S. diplomats.

Yes, Arthur had clout in Washington, a former associate said the other day. "But you know what it was. It was his mind. He was very outspoken and very lucid. His cables were good, but his real art was to make sure he saw every Cabinet member, every congressman who came through Paris. He would get them at the end of the day, sit them down for a couple of hours, and lead them step by step."

French officials respected Mr. Hartman, but they did not always find him easy. His private outspokenness occasionally went public. He did not hesitate to denounce French waffling over Afghanistan, and made more than one speech on the subject. There were rumors from time to time that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was on the point of asking for another man.

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French officials respected Mr. Hartman, but they did not always find him easy. His private outspokenness occasionally went public. He did not hesitate to denounce French waffling over Afghanistan, and made more than one speech on the subject.

He was equally outspoken with the Socialists. He managed to let them know that he suspected fussy-mindedness on a whole range of international topics and on the particular point of

Haig Says U.S. Would Meet Russia Halfway

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has said that the Reagan administration is ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway and is "anxious for an improvement in the dialogue."

He said Sunday he did not expect any "wowing breakthroughs" when he meets with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York next month, the first high-level Soviet-American session since President Reagan took office in January. But he said he hoped there would be further meetings leading ultimately to a summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Continuing a theme he struck in a speech in New Orleans two weeks ago, Mr. Haig said U.S. willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union is conditioned on "some restraint in some restraint, if you will, of what has been six years of unacceptable Soviet international behavior."

Mr. Haig made these points:

The administration recognizes that a decision to sell Saudi Arabia five Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, known as AWACS, and additional equipment for its F-15s is being questioned. He said the administration intends to win the anticipated fight in Congress because it is important for U.S. strategic interests in the region and for improving ability of allies to preserve and protect the vital oil resources of that region.

The possibility that holding naval exercises in waters claimed by Libya could provoke a shooting incident was anticipated and "we were ready if it were to happen."

He said that, on the basis of military

U.S.-Japan Talks On Fruit Flies Still Stalemated

United Press International

TOKYO — Agriculture experts from the United States and Japan ended their second day of talks Monday but failed to reach agreement on imports from California areas infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly, Japanese sources said.

Japanese sources close to the meeting said the Japanese Agriculture Ministry team agreed to study the U.S. proposition, provided the Americans could substantiate their position with specific scientific and technical data. The two sides agreed to resume their talks Tuesday.

Meanwhile, California agriculture officials, frustrated by discovery of more Mediterranean fruit flies, blamed motorists for helping spread the pest by taking fruit out of the 2,700-square-mile quarantine area. The state's \$5.5-million bell pepper crop is in immediate danger.

Last week Japan said it wanted all citrus fruit and vegetable shipments from California banned, but the Americans asked that the ban be limited to infested areas, Japanese and U.S. Embassy officials said.

The Americans also argued that some citrus fruits, such as lemons, are not host to the Mediterranean fruit fly and therefore can be sold even if they come from affected areas.

S. Africa Accuses Reporter for UPI

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The bureau chief of United Press International in South Africa has been ordered to appear in court next month to answer a charge that he violated the nation's Defense Act, the correspondent said Monday.

Nat Gibson said the accusation stemmed from his report that troops were dispatched to protect the Volkswagen plant in the automotive center of Ulsterburg during strikes in June. The facts of his story were not in dispute, he said.

Mr. Gibson said he was charged under a section of the Defense Act that prohibits making any statement about military activity that is "calculated to prejudice or embarrass the government or to alarm or depress members of the public."

The summons carries a \$106 fine for an admission of guilt, but after consultation with his editors in New York, Mr. Gibson said he decided to fight the charge.

Slab Kills 3 in Sydney

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Three members of a family were killed Monday by a five-ton slab that fell from a building under demolition and crushed their car.

West Germany on Sept. 13 and 14 to confer with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and discuss the Gromyko session, State Department officials said. Mr. Haig said Sunday he has made it clear that "we are prepared to meet the Soviet leadership halfway."

On the nuclear forces in Europe, Mr. Haig said he had hoped to set a date and location for the talks that are due to begin between the middle of November and December.

"Secondly," he said, "I would expect to discuss a number of world crisis situations, tension spots — Afghanistan, Kampuchea [Cambodia], Soviet proxy intervention, trade, broader arms control, aspects of our relations and any subject that the Soviet leadership itself wants to raise."

"More than likely," he said, "what we will have is some rather stiff exchanges, one side expressing its concerns to the other and, hopefully, that would be followed itself by additional ministerial discussions, which I would hope would ultimately lead to a summit-level meeting between our president and President Brezhnev."

Soviet Satellite Crash Reported in Australia

United Press International

PERTH, Australia — A government observatory said Monday that a Soviet satellite may have crashed into northwest Australia Sunday night. It was not immediately known if the craft was nuclear-powered.

The police reported several sightings of a "greenish-white" object falling to earth near the mining town of Marble Bar, 850 miles (1,370 kilometers) north of Perth.

Meese Is Expected to Hear Stockman, Weinberger on Military Spending Dispute

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Budget Director David A. Stockman are expected here Wednesday to report to the White House on their efforts to reduce military spending below the levels favored by Mr. Weinberger, according to an administration official.

The scheduled conference with Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, suggests that the administration may be preparing to reduce its proposed military appropriation of \$222 billion for fiscal 1982, although there would still be an increase in military spending compared to the current year. The \$222-billion budget proposal is now before Congress.

Another indication that the White House may be trimming the military spending increases surfaced Sunday in descriptions of President Reagan's formula for increasing the military budget by 7 percent a year for five consecutive years. White House officials said the 7 percent was a cap, or target, figure and not a commitment to increase spending by that much in each of the five years.

The White House official said Mr. Reagan ordered the Cabinet members to work out a compromise after being warned by Mr. Stockman that the large increases favored by Mr. Weinberger could be attained only if social programs were "cut to the bone."

Cuts Considered Unacceptable

Mr. Reagan and his advisers have ruled out such deep additional cuts in social programs, which have already been reduced sharply as politically unacceptable, said the official, who asked not to be quoted by name.

Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have been at odds over the size of the increase in military spending that can be made without jeopardizing Mr. Reagan's goal of a balanced budget in 1984. It has not been decided whether their meeting Wednesday with Mr. Meese will include the president, who is vacationing at his ranch near here.

It is unclear what progress Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have made in solving the multibillion-dollar difference in their spending proposals. Each is committed to increasing overall military expenditures. The issues between the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense are over how large that increase is to be and the formula for achieving it, the official said.

Mr. Reagan has authorized a real increase — that is, an increase adjusted for inflation — of 7 percent a year throughout his term. Where Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Stockman differ is on the base amount from which the 7-percent increase is to be calculated.

Different Starting Points

Another official said Mr. Weinberger wanted to calculate the 7-percent real increase as coming on top of the big increase in the 1982 budget.

Mr. Stockman wants to use the Carter administration's 1981 budget, with adjustments made by Mr. Reagan, as the starting point.

The Reagan administration's 1982 proposal, formulated in Feb-

ruary and March, contains budgetary authority for military expenditures of about \$222 billion. This exceeds by more than \$30 billion the 1981 budget prepared by the Carter administration and modified by the Reagan administration.

By using the Carter budget as its starting point, the Stockman proposal would bring about much lower military expenditures in 1983 and 1984. The plan proposed by Mr. Stockman aims for a balanced budget in 1984. Even so, it would require additional unidentified reductions of \$30 billion in

1983 and \$44 billion in 1984. To the extent that some of these unidentified cuts can be made in military spending, the reductions on politically sensitive programs such as Social Security will be less heavy, administration officials explained.

The White House official said the military spending reductions that will have to be made to find a compromise between the Stockman and Weinberger positions apparently do not directly affect the MX missile decision now facing Mr. Reagan.

S. Africa Extremist Group Sees 'Antichrist' as Enemy

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa — Mainstream Afrikaner politicians, and even some on the far right, have begun to express concern about the influence of an extremist group that holds that all political parties must be abolished if South Africa is to be saved as a white, Christian nation from the forces of the Antichrist.

The group, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, is led by Eugene Terre Blanche, 37, a farmer and former policeman. Mr. Terre Blanche says that the Antichrist in South Africa is represented by the "money powers," notably mining conglomerates such as the giant Anglo-American Corp. and its chairman, Harry F. Oppenheimer.

The governing National Party has deserted the Afrikaner cause, Mr. Terre Blanche says, and is now totally in the grips of this infernal force.

In a recent speech to 350 people in the city hall of this heavily Afrikaans-speaking town in the industrial belt outside Johannesburg, Mr. Terre Blanche did not spell out the elaborate demology that underlies these themes. But in separate interviews, he and the movement's national secretary, Jan Groenewald, a former security policeman, said that they saw the "money powers" as a front for "international Zionism," which in turn, they said, is dedicated to destroying white South Africa.

The movement's publication, Sweepstake, or Whiplash, warns in its current issue that "the Antichrist, which is based in international Zionism, has grabbed the mineral resources and energy reserves of our Fatherland."

Groenewald said it had not been decided whether Jews would be regarded as whites or as a separate race in a state run by the A.W.B., the movement is known after its Afrikaans initials, which stand for Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

A Faded Thesis

The theme that South Africa is dominated by Jewish capitalism was not uncommon in Afrikaans political oratory in the first half of this century, but it was seldom carried to this extreme and has since faded.

In his speech here, Mr. Terre Blanche talked about the Antichrist but never explained what he meant. The only hint — and it would not normally be regarded as a flag — was in the movement's flag, which was draped over the lectern from which he spoke: a red banner with a white circle on

which is emblazoned a black symbol that looks, at first glance, like a lopsided swastika.

The symbol, which also showed up on a little enamel pin worn by dozens of people in the audience, is said to be made up of three representations of the number seven, arrayed like spokes around an invisible hub.

The three sevens stand for the seven angels, seven stars and seven seals mentioned in the symbolic language of the Revelation of St. John — the antichrist, in this numerological vision, of the three sexes that stand for the Antichrist.

Podium Presence

A thickset man with a commanding voice, Mr. Terre Blanche proved to be a presence on the podium. He has lately taken to distributing his addresses on cassette tapes. Mr. Groenewald said that 30,000 had been sold so far.

Going a step further, the movement had arranged to record his speech here on videotape so that it could be played to smaller meetings in private homes. Such showings are said to be taking place throughout the Transvaal, South Africa's most populous province, where a swing to the right was most in evidence in an election in April.

The Afrikaner Resistance Movement fielded no candidates. A source in the Herisigste Nasionale Party, a rightist party that benefited most from defections from Prime Minister Pieter Botha's party, said that because Mr. Terre Blanche regarded that his candidates would have been swamped by Mr. Terre Blanche as nothing more than a "parasite" on the Herisigste Nasionale Party, the source said.

But because he preys on some of the party's more naive followers by disguising the real nature of his movement, the source went on, the Herisigste Nasionale Party has found it advisable to let its followers know that it is impossible to belong to both organizations because they are in fundamental disagreement. The Herisigste Nasionale Party favors parliamentary democracy for whites. The Afrikaner Resistance Movement would run the white state on neofascist lines with a national movement headed by a charismatic leader, presumably Mr. Terre Blanche.

The movement's leader says that despite its flag its model is not Nazi Germany but the partyless Afrikaner state that existed in the Transvaal in the 19th century, before the Boer War. In any case, he says, dictatorship is less of a threat to white rule than democracy.

Bonn Coalition Still Divided Over Austerity Measures

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — Almost a month after the Bonn Cabinet authorized huge government spending cuts in 1982, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition partners are still widely split on details of the austerity program.

Government officials underlined the urgency of the cuts last week by releasing figures showing that a turnaround in West Germany's sluggish economy is likely to be further off than expected. But coalition policy-makers are torn between two extremes that Mr. Schmidt himself, using what amounts to code words in European fiscal parlance, characterized in a television interview Friday as "Paris" and "Washington."

The Free Democratic Party, the junior party in Bonn's coalition, favors a strict policy of government spending cuts, tax relief, particularly for industry, and a conservative monetary course. Influential members of Mr. Schmidt's social Democratic Party, disturbed by rising unemployment, are calling for spending cuts along with higher taxes to finance a government spending program to reduce unemployment — much along the lines of the new French government's economic plans.

Hopes Shattered at Ottawa

Mr. Schmidt announced his government's austerity program after the Ottawa summit, when European hopes for lower U.S. interest rates were definitively shattered. Spending cuts are intended to reduce government borrowing, easing pressure on overvalued capital markets, in order to facilitate private investment that will revive the economy.

Last month, the Cabinet signed a hold government spending down to 4.2 percent next year, or \$8.7 billion, reducing federal borrowing to \$10.8 billion from \$14.7 billion this year.

But despite wide agreement on ending cuts in many areas, including such sacred programs as medical and old age insurance, subsidies and child care payments, the coalition partners have split to agree on further measures for private investment.

While the Free Democrats favor deeper cuts in spending, and relief for industry in the form of write-offs, a large segment of social Democrats, supporting labor unions, has been calling for an income and withholding tax to finance government ending programs to revive the economy and reduce unemployment.

Party leaders are to meet for two days in early September to try to reach agreement. The measures are to go to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, later in September.

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Schmidt, state secretary in Economics Ministry, revised government estimates of production, saying it now expects real national product this year to rise fully 1 percent.

Inflation, he said, would average 6 percent during the year, instead of the previously expected 5 percent. And unemployment would average 5.25 percent, rather than 5 percent. The deficit in the current account balance, however, would rise to \$10.8 billion from \$8.7 billion.

The search for a compromise was seriously complicated last week by two documents released by the Free Democrats.

The first, released early in the week by Gunter Verheugen, the party's secretary-general, reported results of a public opinion survey purporting to show that the Free Democrats could switch allegiance from the Social Democrats to the opposition Christian Democratic Party and survive politically.

The second document was a letter from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice chancellor and head of the Free Democrats, to party members. It said that West Germany was "at the crossroads," and compared decision-making in the present fiscal crisis to the situation "during reconstruction after World War II," when Germans opted for a free market economy rooted in the West.

Faced With Fewer Flights, U.S. Airlines To Make More Use of Their Larger Planes

By Peter Kihss

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Airlines in the United States say that they expected to increase domestic passenger capacity by greater use of larger planes while staying within new flight schedule guidelines issued by the Federal Aviation Agency.

The agency has asked that schedules for the next six months remain at about the current reduced number of flights allowed during strike by air traffic controllers.

For example, United Airlines plans to fly somewhat more than 70 percent of normal departures nationwide, according to its public relations manager, Charles Novak. This would be about 864 a day, compared with 1,173 before the strike began Aug. 3. But Mr. Novak said these flights would carry more than 80 percent of normal passenger capacity by using the 96-passenger 727-100 planes less often and using 147-passenger 727-220s more frequently.

Trans World Airlines will use wide-bodied aircraft to attain about 80 percent of passenger capacity while flying 65 percent of normal domestic departures, according to Jerry Cosley, vice president of public affairs.

Eastern Airlines said it had been operating 83 to 85 percent of a pre-strike level of 1,500 takeoffs a day and expected no significant change because of the guidelines. American Airlines has been flying 75 percent of normal departures, but with higher loads.

FAA Proposals

The FAA wired preliminary proposals to all regular and commuter airlines Friday, asking for reactions within 10 days. Fred Farar, an FAA spokesman, said 75 percent of normal commercial flights had been operating during the strike and that the new guidelines should permit this level or more. He said the FAA was withholding details at present.

But Alan Stephen, vice president for operations of the Commuter Airline Association of America, and others said the guidelines included allocations of flights at 22 "capacity-constrained" airports from which 70 percent of airline flights operate. He said the allocations were identical to those recently allowed and that the aim is to establish firm schedules for

Sept. 9 through Oct. 24, the last day of daylight-saving time. The guidelines limit flights at terminals so that control centers can cope better with handling planes in flight. The six-page guidelines set the numbers of flights allowed at specific hours at the affected airports. If airlines believe there is additional capacity, Mr. Stephen said, they can raise the issue through a central-flight computer at Jacksonville, Fla.

Patrick Doyle, director of legislative activities for the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said that the union's request to see the guidelines had been refused and that the group would demand them under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Cosley of TWA said that industry representatives met two weeks ago with Secretary of Transportation Drew L. Lewis and J. Lynn Helms, the FAA administrator, to urge a "predictable format" and that the guidelines "were merely a firming of the level we were led to expect."

In dividing available capacity among airlines, he said, the FAA will use the Aug. 15 flight schedules as a baseline "to extrapolate what is fair."

Mr. Stephen said commuter lines were operating 90 percent of their normal flights in the West, Southwest and Lower Middle West and 75 to 80 percent of normal levels in the Great Lakes and Northeast. But their normal passenger volume is down 20 percent, he said, with only six of every 20 seats filled.

Daniel Z. Henkin, vice president of the Air Transport Association of America, said the major lines were operating 75 percent of flights and travel was off about 10 percent but "picking up." Current airline losses, he said, may be \$5 million to \$10 million a day.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said there were 816 movements in and out by scheduled carriers at John F. Kennedy International Airport on Friday. This was 93 percent of the 875 movements recorded a year ago at La Guardia, there were 854 movements, 77 percent of last year's total.

The newspaper reported Sunday that an Air Force investigation blamed the mistake on failure of the crew to correctly follow procedures and on the use of a target plane that looked like an F-4.

During an April 15 training exercise south of Panama City, Fla., an F-4 flown by Capt. Harry Cook fired a missile that struck another F-4, which then crashed into the Gulf. The two members of the crew in the \$3.3-million jet ejected and were rescued.

The fighter that went down was attached to the 86th Tactical Fighter Wing at Ramstein Air Base in West Germany, and the newspaper said the accident report was released by the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate in Europe. An earlier report, made public in July, drew no conclusions about the cause of the accident.

OPEC: The Game's Not Over

OPEC's failure to agree on a unified price will keep the average cost of oil lower than if a single reference price had been established.

For a while in Geneva, it looked like everyone would go along and the Saudis would have their way.

Consuming countries should remember, though, that the game is not over and that despite appearances OPEC is not about to collapse from internal stress.

A unified price will permit OPEC to put its long-term strategy into effect. It will not be Nirvana for consumers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Mixed Signals

Is the U.S. economy now heading upward or downward? You can find plenty of evidence for either view.

At the beginning of the month, it looked as though the Federal Reserve Board had choked off the money supply too tightly.

Then came the unemployment figures for July, showing — to everybody's stunned surprise — a substantial drop.

That leaves the economists in an interest-

ing position. For every statistical indicator pointing in one direction, they have another, equally valid, pointing in the other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Farming — An Eroding Future

Not very long ago, countries on each of the world's seven continents, with the exception of Western Europe, could supply their own grain needs.

The resulting pressures on U.S. agriculture are at once welcome and dangerous.

With more than one billion people suffering from hunger or malnutrition, this hardly seems the time to be thinking about limits.

As demand grows, existing U.S. cropland is being farmed with greater intensity.

lizer and energy, increasing their costs. This in turn forces them to put cash crops on every available inch of land.

Urban sprawl worsens the situation. As property taxes and land values climb, farmers lose their sense of the future.

Finding a better balance between these conflicting pressures — the short-term advantage of larger exports, the longer range threat to a fragile resource, the immediate obligation to help alleviate hunger, and the longer range responsibility to promote agricultural production elsewhere — is a task that deserves more serious attention than it has so far received.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Uphavals in Iran
Revolutions are notoriously prone to devour their children; Iran's is notable only for the speed and variety with which revolutions have been devoured.

lytes are rousing left, center and moderate Moslem opinion and secularists against his nightmare amalgam of sadism, obscurantism and anarchy.

As the less stary-eyed among us predicted, Iranians are far worse off today in every respect than they were in the shah's days.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1906

NEW YORK — The Herald carries a news item today entitled: "Mesajiz Tu Kongres 2 B Spelt in Accordans with Nu Ideaz Hens 4th."

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1931

LONDON — The Labor government this afternoon tendered its resignation to the king. The sovereign then entrusted Ramsay MacDonald with the task of forming a national coalition Cabinet — containing members of all three parties — for the purpose of meeting the country's financial emergency.

A Negative Vote on the MX

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — How to have the new MX missile has been puzzled over for months by a presidential commission headed by Charles Townes.

In considering the MX missile system, the issue of the missile itself should be separated from that of how it will be deployed.

The argument for some kind of mobile launcher for the MX missile assumes that fixed launchers for the United States' land-based ICBMs are vulnerable to a Soviet pre-emptive strike.

Accordingly, the Carter administration decided to deploy 200 MX missiles on mobile launchers that would shuttle among 4,600 shelters spread over a significant slice of Utah and Nevada.

Further Fears

Concerns about severe environmental damage and social disruption have forced a reconsideration, which has fostered further fears as to whether this Ruble Goldberg contraption really promises any greater survivability.

The best solution to the marginal threat to fixed-target ICBM launchers was found years ago with the invention of the ballistic-missile submarine.

ICBM launchers were found years ago with the invention of the ballistic-missile submarine. If it were not for the prospect of more accurate Soviet warheads, it would have made no sense to go ahead with the Polaris program and to maintain the U.S. strategic bomber force.

Today, the United States has just about 50 percent of its strategic nuclear warheads on Poseidon and Trident submarines. The new Trident ballistic missiles have a range of 4,000 nautical miles, and the Trident-2 will be able to hit Soviet targets 6,000 nautical miles from the point of launch.

Moreover, faith in the plausibility of a successful strike against U.S. ICBM silos seems largely generated by a consuming passion for a new MX missile.

Greater Accuracy
It is probable, however, that the major appeal of the MX missile lies in its greater accuracy and hence its ability to destroy hard military and industrial targets.

It is probable, however, that the major appeal of the MX missile lies in its greater accuracy and hence its ability to destroy hard military and industrial targets. Some MX advocates appear attracted by the concept of extended deterrence, whereby the U.S. strategic nuclear forces might gain a mission broader than that preventing use or threatened use of Soviet strategic nuclear weapons.

phic, gravitational and magnetic effects could have on flight paths for which the missiles can never be tested.

Those are among the reasons why James Schlesinger, then secretary of defense, told the arms control subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 9, 1974: "Neither side can acquire a high confidence first-strike capability."

Those realities are ignored by those who contend that whatever might happen in fact is less important than what is perceived. Even granting that deterrence is a matter of perception, the perception that matters is that of the putative aggressors.

Why, then, MX's persistent appeal? There is, of course, the constant urge for new weapons systems, and the United States has not had a new ICBM for some time. I would have to admit, reluctantly, that the MX got a political boost from the SALT negotiations, where it was considered necessary to preserve the option in order to show that SALT would not prevent modernization of U.S. strategic forces.

Greater Accuracy

It is probable, however, that the major appeal of the MX missile lies in its greater accuracy and hence its ability to destroy hard military and industrial targets. Some MX advocates appear attracted by the concept of extended deterrence, whereby the U.S. strategic nuclear forces might gain a mission broader than that preventing use or threatened use of Soviet strategic nuclear weapons.



I Hear They're Looking for Places to Hide the MX

implementation, there is greater danger of a nuclear holocaust. This purported rationale for the MX missile is probably the best reason to abandon the weapon system in its entirety.

It may well be, however, that it is too late and that, regrettably, a decision on how to base the MX must be made. If so, the best choice by far is to replace the remaining 52 Titans and 148 of the Minuteman missiles with 200 MX missiles.

Basing the MX in silos has certain obvious advantages. At least it does not decrease ICBM survivability by a shell-game deployment that may not fool the Russians for very long and that could be nullified by a further proliferation of Soviet warheads, particularly in the absence of binding SALT restrictions.

The silo option would also avoid introduction of mobile ICBM launchers that could readily be matched by the Soviets and result in a degradation of the United States' ability to verify Soviet strategic nuclear strength.

Finally, if the MX missile must be built, putting it in existing silos will save many tens of billions of dollars. There are many respects in which the U.S. defense posture unquestionably could stand strength-ening, but it has become increasingly clear that the funds to do so will be hard to come by.

An MX in silos would avoid the costly and redundant padding of presently planned sea- and air-based weapons. A submarine-launched MX would add nothing significant to that part of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. The Trident-2 will be almost as large and just about as accurate. And an air-launched ballistic missile is an intriguing curiosity but would add no strategic dimension.

Existing Silos

Finally, if the MX missile must be built, putting it in existing silos will save many tens of billions of dollars. There are many respects in which the U.S. defense posture unquestionably could stand strength-ening, but it has become increasingly clear that the funds to do so will be hard to come by.

Paul C. Warnke was director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1971 to 1978 and was chief U.S. negotiator during the SALT negotiations. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Spain: Time to Assure a Nervous New Ally

By Flora Lewis

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain — Despite the borrowing attempted putsch last Feb. 23, King Juan Carlos of Spain remains the calm, direct, basically confident monarch he was before.

If anything, he seems more determined than ever to keep his country on a democratic course and to preserve his influence for the biggest issues of constitutional government, national unity and moderation.

He is spending the summer with his family in Marivent Palace here, an unostentatious but comfortable country house in a large garden, and he hasn't changed his easy-going style.

Many Spaniards are convinced that he single-handedly saved the country from a new military dictatorship, ordering troops back to their barracks and reassuring the panicked nation on TV. Some, however, especially wealthy conservatives, say he must know about the plot beforehand and blame him darkly without saying whether it is for not acting sooner or for aborting the scheme.

The king is aware of that. The people most against him now, he says, is society, by which he means the titled and privileged who are becoming nostalgic for the rigid order of Franco's rule. But that

doesn't worry him. He retains and cultivates the loyalty of the armed forces as a whole, which is crucial. Now that the trial of the conspirators is beginning, it is a problem of extreme delicacy.

The king doesn't comment on that, prudently supporting the process of justice. The greatest shock for him was the involvement of Gen. Alfonso Comay Aranda, the deputy chief of staff of the army, who was attached to him for 17 years. It was by a fluke, after he learned of the coup on TV and telephoned the Madrid army commander to inquire what was happening, that he realized that Gen. Aranda's role was to make it appear the king secretly approved the attempt to overthrow the Constitution.

Now the king realizes that the plot was being prepared for months, maybe a year before it burst, and no one let him know. Evidently a lot more people were involved, though perhaps unwittingly. King Juan Carlos was named because the government received no clues from Spanish intelligence services.



King Juan Carlos

ingly than have as yet been named because the government received no clues from Spanish intelligence services.

Hindsight
With hindsight, the king recalled that he received a vague warning from U.S. intelligence two months before. He is still irritated that the former government brushed it aside as U.S. nonsense when he asked for the tip to be checked.

The aftermath of coming so near to the brink seems to have sobered the country, as a vaccination against excess drama and de-

mands. But the divisive forces remain intense. Polls show the opposition Socialist Party with a commanding lead for the next election. People who tried to overthrow Conservative Democrats are unlikely to view the prospect of a swing to the left as coolly as the king does.

So assured command of the army is still decisive. It is an army forged in civil war with the prime mission of subduing the country. It needs new tasks, new organization, new horizons to reshape it into a reliable defender of the new Spain.

Urgency

That thought is behind the government's decision to press for early admission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Spain should be a welcome ally now, though its existing defense pact with the United States already provides prime strategic advantages.

Spanish politics add to the urgency. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez has come out against joining NATO, as have the Communists. High-ranking European leaders say Mr. Gonzalez feels obliged to take that stand publicly but in fact would be glad to see the issue set-

led and the armed forces engaged in their new purpose with a force he wins power, as expected.

Military camps in Greece and Turkey have shown that NATO membership is not a firm guarantee for a sustained democracy in countries with weak political structures, and Spain has not solved the problems of regional autonomy within a national unity. A challenge to the West by forming a bloc would help, especially if Spain's long isolation.

The United States and the rest of NATO should try to speed Spain's admission. It would be easy as saying please, but the key of U.S. relations with the Third World sympathy for the neutron bomb had been in Spain. The United States can state its intentions to nuclear weapons from the submarine base at Rota, and longer-range Tridents on its service.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr.'s gaffe, calling the military putsch an "internal affair," raised doubts about U.S. support in Spanish democracy. He has opportunity, by showing the United States can be a good ally, to prefer democratic friends over our suffer right-wing dictators. ©1981, The New York Times.

Qadhafi's Shrewd Gambit to Entice Soviet Protection

By William Safire

PARIS — The significance of the aerial combat off Libya last week was not merely that President Reagan showed himself ready to maintain access to air space over the high seas, or that he directed our forces in shoot back — the central fact of the incident was dictator Moammar Qadhafi's decision to select this as the moment to assume the role of victim.

Nearly a year ago, on Sept. 16, 1980, a U.S. KC-135 reconnaissance aircraft was flying 100 miles off the coast of Libya — far beyond the Gulf of Sidra — when it was attacked by two Libyan MiG-23s.

The U.S. radio operator heard a command given in Arabic to fire a missile at the U.S. "intruder"; the U.S. pilot took evasive action and raced for shelter in Athens.

The carrier John F. Kennedy was promptly moved into position off the Libyan coast; a U.S. reporter aboard heard the captain tell the crew over the loudspeaker

that action might be in the offing and to prepare for battle.

Five days later — as Iraq attacked Iran, and as Billy Carter's Libyan connection was being used against his brother in the U.S. election campaign — Libyan aircraft again challenged an RC-135 surveillance of their nation from space above the high seas. But this time, four Libyan Mirages, two MiG-23s, and two MiG-25s were confronted by a force of F-14s from the carrier Kennedy.

The Syrian pilots in the Libyan jets radioed their control center near Tripoli for orders. The orders, in Arabic and monitored by us, were not in fire at the Americans and to return to base.

The denial was deceptive. Sources close to the Defense Department, who now pretty much run the defense department, assured me at the time that the Defense Intelligence Agency was nearly certain that all no-air missiles had been fired at our plane.

That means we now have two faces to work with: (1) U.S. naval aircraft, first under President Carter and now under Mr. Reagan, have been consistently asserting our willingness to fight to maintain our right to fly over the high seas at varying distances offshore; and (2) the Libyan dictator Col. Qadhafi in 1980 decided to attack our aircraft, then quickly decided against it, and a year later issued standing orders to go ahead

with a suicide mission at the next opportunity.

The question arises: Why now? Why should Col. Qadhafi choose this moment to sacrifice two of his planes and to assume the pose of victim of U.S. "aggression"? Is he crazy to deliberately throw away a couple of his less sophisticated jets — and thereby to play into the hands of a U.S. administration determined to show itself determined?

Crazy like a desert fox, Col. Qadhafi knows he is marked as the world's leading exporter of terrorism. He knows Libya is seen as the staging ground for Soviet equipment threatening both Central Africa and the Middle East. He should know that at least one high geopolitical mind has said that "if the Reagan administration is to be taken seriously, it will have to take one of their pieces off the board."

The Libyan dictator must suspect, too, that much of the time spent by Director of Central Intelligence William Casey in North Africa had to do with the solution of the Libyan problem, Col.

Qadhafi can logically assume that his archenemy, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, is no longer being restrained by the Americans from designs on his oil. He is well aware that the Israelis, too, are smarting at the military buildup of the Palestine Liberation Organization engineered by the Libyans and that the French and Sudanese want his soldiers out of Chad.

At such a vulnerable moment, as Marshal Foch suggested, the smart general attacks.

One purpose of the Libyan suicide mission has been served: Arab radicals in Iraq have had to rally to Col. Qadhafi's defense, and the PLO's Yasser Arafat said "the heroic act by Libyan pilots has forced America, the enemy of peoples and the head of world terrorism, to stop its maneuvers in our territorial waters." The propaganda object is to suck the meaning out of the word "terrorism."

The more substantive purpose is to draw the Soviet Union into an explicit commitment to protect its Libyan-Syrian-PLO allies. If the Russians guarantee Col. Qadhafi's

safety against U.S. "aggression," Cold War II would be on.

And so the Libyan gambit to smash his jaw into the Soviet support may be more than rhetorical; Moscow probably knows, as does the CIA, that West German multinationals been dickering to supply with an intercontinental missile. The Kremlin must fear that Qadhafi might not be a puppet as Fidel Castro.

Credit the Libyan, then, with ability to play high-stakes. He is enticing the Russians, may soon need a cover for his in Poland, by becoming an International Enemy No. 1. He is protecting himself from over-throwing him, He is trying to force covert action, which he is vulnerable, into action, against which he is not Soviet protection.

If that troublesome plot is taken off the board, the United States should talk less and act more with the game. ©1981, The New York Times.



Col. Moammar Qadhafi

Herald Tribune masthead and contact information including John Hay Whitney as Chairman, Katharine Graham as Co-Chairman, and various editorial and circulation details.

U.S. Knows Names of Endangered Workers, but Nobody Will Tell Them

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal agencies know the names of hundreds of thousands of people who have been exposed to cancer-causing chemicals on their jobs, but the government has made no effort to tell them. Nor has any effort been made to name or notify 21-million workers — one in every four — known to have been exposed to hazardous materials regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has used the lists of names only for research, waiting for the people on them to die. Then the names are followed up, and if the causes of death can be learned, they become part of the tally the government uses to set up control standards for dangerous substances.

This week a notification project of the national institute and the Workers' Institute for Safety and Health, an agency of the AFL-CIO, is beginning for 1,100 chemical-plant workers in Augusta, Ga., and another program is under way for asbestos workers in Fort Allegany, Pa.

For the Georgia chemical workers, the notification program comes nine years late. The institute learned of their exposure to a known carcinogen in 1972. The lists of names are on file at the Na-

tional Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and the National Cancer Institute, as well as at labor unions and in university research centers across the nation. They are the microfimed records of current and former employees from job sites where researchers studied substances suspected of causing cancer. Federal institute officials estimate that their lists alone, which detail only places later found to involve carcinogens, include about 200,000 names.

While the labor unions who hold the information have made efforts to get the word to their members, a majority of the workers involved are not notified. In other cases the exposed workers have moved to another job.

The debate over what a government agency should do when it is reasonably certain that former workers have been exposed to a dangerous substance is not a new one. The uneasy conclusion has been that workers have the right to know about risks to their health, but it would cost too much to locate everyone, notify them and then provide follow-up services.

Bill of \$54 Billion

"You can't just send out a letter saying, 'Hey, you might have been exposed.' You have to have some kind of mechanism to take care of them once they know," said Philip Bierbaum, deputy director of the federal institute's division on health hazards.

The federal institute estimated at a 1977 Senate hearing that it would cost up to \$40 million to find and notify all of the estimated 21-million workers who have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Giving them medical surveillance — not treatment, but just to spot developing illness — would cost \$54 billion.

"We see our role as research, not as a public health agency," said Dr. Ron Coene, executive officer of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. "We publish our results in technical reports not geared to workers, but for our peers and the regulators. The worker is not our primary audience."

But workers are their primary subject. Armed by Congress with the right to enter any workplace and the right to subpoena records for research purposes, the federal institute conducts two kinds of study.

One, called a health-hazard evaluation, can be undertaken because of a complaint from three workers, an employer or a labor group, and includes air and water sampling in a workplace, questioning employees and listing the materials they are handling. There may be physical examinations, including blood and urine sampling, and the results of these tests are always reported to workers. Findings of the inquiry, however, are not.

If the finding is that some danger to the worker may exist, the federal institute notifies the company officers and any union at the plant, relying on them to spread the word. Nonunion workers, who make up 70 percent of the labor force, and former employees may never know about their exposure.

"We do a minimum notification," said Dr. Coene. "We don't make the individuals aware of the results of the study they were a part of, the collective decision on what's going on there." Why not? "It just never has been done."

Second Type of Study

The second kind of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health study looks into a substance or a process on an industry basis. These probes, which are launched either by the findings of a health-hazard evaluation or by outside research results, generally check a few selected plants typical of the industry or the process. The files are microfimed and in some cases the institute writes to a selection of names. "If you have questions call this number," an institute worker said, "but it doesn't mention the reason for the study."

In most cases, the institute only wants to know which people on the list have died.

When the lists of dead are obtained, the institute then tries to find the cause of death, from which it gets statistics. Once it is decided that those statistics show an increased risk of some illness for exposed workers, it proposes to the Department of Labor that worker exposure be regulated.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has sent in 105 such recommendations since it was set up in 1970, but the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has only established regulations for 10 of those.

More than 500 substances, including 22 carcinogens, are regulated as hazardous by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies, but workers may not know they are being exposed to them. Legislation requiring labels of industrial products to carry health warnings has repeatedly failed to make it through Congress.

Asbestos and Cancer

The institute's research technique is well established. By finding, for example, that a higher number of union workers exposed to asbestos had died of lung cancer than the proportion in the general population, Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York established an apparent link between asbestos and cancer in 1964. Dr. Selikoff made his findings known to the union and, like many other researchers, thinks that is sufficient. "We've always

worked with groups, and the groups can tell their members better than we can," he said.

Asbestos is an example of the questions that notification raises. An estimated 13.2-million workers in construction, power plants and shipyards were exposed to it, Dr. Selikoff said. In 1978, Joseph A. Califano Jr., then secretary of health, education and welfare, set up a task force to try to notify just the 5-million people who had worked with asbestos in World War II shipyards. Dr. David Rall, now head of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences, was co-chairman of that group.

"We used little TV spots," Dr. Rall recalled. "The surgeon general mailed a letter to every physician in the country." The National Cancer Institute set up information programs for doctors and veterans' groups. The six-month effort cost \$450,000 and reached millions of people.

Dr. Diane Fink, who co-chaired the program for the cancer institute, said smaller publicity campaigns later sought to reach the estimated four-million people whose mothers had taken the cancer-causing fertility drug DES, and an untold number who had received head X-rays for skin problems and were in danger of thyroid cancer. She said she knew of no panic reactions triggered by the campaigns, even though there was no effort to provide follow-up services.

Scientists Find Warming Trend In Atmosphere for Last Century

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A team of U.S. scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the Earth's atmosphere extending back to the year 1880. They regard this as evidence of the validity of the "greenhouse" effect, in which increasing amounts of carbon dioxide cause steady temperature increases.

The seven atmospheric scientists predict a global warming of "slight to moderate magnitude" in the next century. It might even be sufficient to melt and dislodge the ice cover of West Antarctica, they say, eventually leading to a worldwide rise of 15 to 20 feet in the sea level. In that case, they say, it would "flood 25 percent of Louisiana and Florida, 10 percent of New Jersey, and many other lowlands throughout the world" within a century or less.

The forecast, which also envisions widespread disruption of agriculture, is the fruit of analyses and computer simulations conducted by the Institute for Space Studies of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The institute, which is in New York City, is part of the space agency's Goddard Spaceflight Center in Greenbelt, Md. The authors say the forecast is being published in the Aug. 28 issue of the *Journal Science*.

Class of a Greenhouse

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is primarily a result of burning of fuels, is thought to act like the glass of a greenhouse. It absorbs heat radiation from the Earth and its atmosphere, heat that otherwise would dissipate into space. Other factors being equal, the more carbon dioxide there is in the atmosphere, the warmer the Earth should become, according to the theory.

A century ago the amount of carbon dioxide in the air was 280 to 300 parts per million. It is now 335 to 340 parts per million and the figure is expected to reach at least 600 parts per million in the next century.

The possibility that the greenhouse effect could alter the Earth's temperature has been debated for many years. Scientists have agreed that carbon dioxide is increasing, but there has been uncertainty about whether temperatures are also going up.

The major difficulty in accepting the greenhouse theory "has been the absence of observed warming coincident with the historic carbon dioxide increase," the scientists wrote.

Researchers were further convinced by an apparent cooling trend since 1940. As a result, many atmospheric scientists concluded that the climatic effects of increased carbon dioxide might not come detectable for many decades. But the government scientists they see clear evidence that carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century has already warmed the climate to an unbearable extent.

If fuel burning increases at a rate with emphasis on other energy sources, the study predicts global temperature rise in the next century of about 5 degrees Fahrenheit (about 3 degrees Celsius). If fuel use rises rapidly, which some believe may occur as developing countries industrialize, the predicted rise is from 6 to 20 degrees.

Even the more moderate rise of degrees, the authors say, would suit in higher average temperatures than were reached in the period between the last two ice ages. At that time sea levels were 30 feet higher than they are today, probably because West Antarctica was a free. The climate "would approach the warmth of the Mesozoic, the age of dinosaurs," the report says.

Assumptions Challenged

The study's conclusions are likely to be challenged on two counts: their detection of a trend of temperature increase and linking it to carbon dioxide increase, and their projections of the consequences of the increase.

would be reasonable if the assumptions on which they are based prove valid. But he said many of the assumptions can be challenged.

One of these is the space agency group's contention that a cooling trend in recent decades was caused by dust from volcanic eruptions high in the atmosphere. If that was not the case, their model might be seriously flawed.

The uncertainties are, to a large extent, recognized in the new report, signed by Dr. James Hansen and six colleagues at the space studies institute.

In their analysis, the scientists seek to respond to an outspoken skeptic regarding the carbon dioxide threat. Dr. Sherwood B. Idso, a climate specialist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Phoenix, Ariz. Last March, he circulated an analysis saying that a doubling or tripling of atmospheric carbon dioxide would have little effect except to increase global agricultural productivity by 30 to 50 percent.

Plants grow by converting carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates and other compounds, aided by solar energy. One proposed strategy to limit the growth

of a crop is to increase the carbon dioxide concentration around it. One proposed strategy to limit the growth

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Pacific Island of Ponape Gets a Parting Gift From U.S.

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

KOLONIA, Micronesia — As a kind of farewell gift, the United States is providing money for a five-year program of road improvements and other long-needed projects on the Pacific island of Ponape.

The acceleration of work programs on Ponape and elsewhere in the same part of the Pacific, after more than three decades of neglect, is occurring two years after the day-to-day administration of Ponape and other former Japanese islands was transferred to elected local authorities.

The territories were taken from Japan by U.S. forces as a result of World War II and became a UN trust territory in 1947, with the United States as the administering power. U.S. authorities are due to depart with the formal end of the trusteeship, following a complex procedure involving approval by the White House and Congress, an island plebiscite and final approval by the United Nations.

Faltering Economy

"After so many years, the United States has to leave some legacy of good work," Leo Falcam, the first elected governor of Ponape, said of the improvements that are now being started.

Developments during the U.S. trusteeship have convinced local leaders such as President Tosio Nakayama of the Federated States of Micronesia, a self-governing unit of which Ponape is part, that local authorities can do a better job than the United States in advancing the faltering economy of the islands.

Mr. Nakayama recalled a recent visit with several aides to outlying islands in the Truk group, another component of the Federated

States. The party "listened to the public" and "solved problems on the spot" in a manner that U.S. officials had never attempted, he said.

The Federated States, comprising the Ponape, Truk, Kosrae and Yap groups in the sprawling Caroline Islands archipelago, are one of three locally self-governing entities set up by Washington by agreement with local governments in 1979. The others are the Palau chieftains, also in the Carolines, and the Marshall Islands. A fourth unit, the Northern Mariana Islands, has voted to become a commonwealth of the United States, like Puerto Rico.

The projects now being undertaken have a long way to go in crasing man-made flaws in the environment.

Kolonia, the only town on Ponape, and the capital of both Ponape and the Federated States, has

China's Nuclear Tests Suspected In Cancer Increase, Fruit Blight

United Press International

URUMQI, China — Radioactive fallout from China's nuclear testing site at Lop Nur may be causing an increase in human cancer and deforming fruit in western China's Xinjiang region, officials say.

"Many years ago people never died of cancer, but in recent years they have been dying this way," an official told Western reporters visiting Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang. "Some people say it is because of the testing."

Other Chinese officials were skeptical that fallout was harming human health. But the officials acknowledged that there has been an increase in the cases of liver, lung and skin cancer in the region.

Officials have told visiting diplomats that peaches grown on the edge of the Turin basin, site of Lop Nur, had developed "sublethal-like patches." In some cases, the "fruit itself tended to wither away," they said.

At least 20 nuclear devices have been detonated in Lop Nur, 500 mi (800 kilometers) southeast of Urumqi, since 1964. China is one of the few countries still conducting nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

an unpaved main street, which becomes a river of red mud when it rains. The street is lined with ramshackle, weather-beaten frame buildings with sagging roofs of rusted corrugated metal.

Tourists and other visitors stay in rustic but pleasant hotels hidden away in the luxuriant countryside. But their introduction to the island is an airport terminal consisting of a metal roof on crude wooden poles, lacking a telephone, regular transport facilities or even a functioning toilet.

Sewage flows into the serene lagoon. Water for household use has to be rationed because of a faulty distribution system that causes faucets to run dry for part of the afternoon and all through the night on an island noted for its heavy rainfall.

"We have found that some of the pipes installed underground 23

U.S. Enforcement Official Says Quaalude From Europe Rivals Heroin as Problem

WASHINGTON — A sedative drug popularized under the trade name Quaalude has become a health problem on a scale with heroin, according to officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Surveys of morgues and emergency rooms show that the drug, methaqualone, trails only marijuana as the most popular illegal drug. It is used in a variety of ways, but the pills cause more injuries and trauma than even heroin and cocaine in 13 major U.S. cities. The source of methaqualone is legitimate: drug and chemical companies.

There is only a tiny medical use for the drug, which is prescribed by doctors for use as a sleeping pill, yet it is manufactured in huge quantities by legitimate companies in Europe. According to Gene Haislip, director of compliance and regulatory affairs for the Drug Enforcement Administration, this kind of legal overproduction, followed by illegal diversion, has become an increasing problem with many drugs, from stimulants to sedatives, he said.

Abuse by Teen-agers

To combat a spectacular rise in the last three years in the use of methaqualone — which is abused mostly by teen-agers — the enforcement agency has ordered a shutdown for four years of the single source of the raw chemical in the United States, Mr. Haislip said. The agency also has obtained agreement from the Hungarian government to end that nation's

entire production in the government-owned and operated Medimpex plant, estimated at 32,000 pounds yearly.

Until the enforcement agency brought administrative action for a four-year embargo, the Ganes Chemical Co. was the only U.S. manufacturer of the raw chemical, producing all the methaqualone allowed in the United States legally. About 2,500 pounds of it was used into tablets and distributed by Lemmon Co. of Sellersville, Pa., the only distributor of the drug in the United States, and according to the company, the only legitimate distributor in the world.

According to a report published Friday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, adolescents on methaqualone are arriving at emergency rooms and morgues in record numbers, particularly in Florida and Texas, where most of the drug comes into the country.

Methaqualone, like other sedatives, can kill if taken in too great a quantity or if taken with alcohol. A large proportion of the emergency room cases are teen-agers who have taken too much, mixed the drug with alcohol or have had an automobile accident under the influence of the drug.

Drivers on Methaqualone

In Broward County, Fla., a study was done among 356 drivers arrested on a charge of driving under the influence, but who were without enough alcohol showing in tests to account for their condition. Drugs other than alcohol

were found in 295 of the drivers, and in 93 percent of the cases it was methaqualone.

The enforcement agency became alarmed about the pills when random drug seizures began turning up large amounts. In 1978, the agency seized 1,400 pounds of methaqualone. In 1979 it was 17,500 pounds and last year it was 27,692 pounds. The seizures for this year had reached 71,500 pounds by May as enforcement picked up.

South Africans Deny Hitting Angola by Air

PRETORIA — A South African army spokesman denied Monday that South African planes struck into Angola last week.

Responding to an Angola report issued Saturday that said a South African raid had resulted in 45 casualties, the South African spokesman said Angola's "propaganda efforts" were "so blatantly based on lies that they were pathetic." He said South Africa had repeatedly stated that it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbors.

Glauber Rocha, Brazilian Director Of Cinema Novo Movies, Dies

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Film director Glauber Rocha, 42, an exponent of Brazil's cinema novo movement of the early 1960s, died Saturday from complications following a lung infection.

Mr. Rocha won honors at successive Cannes Film Festivals — the best picture award in 1967 for "Earth in Transition" and the following year for "The Dragon of Hil Against the Holy Warrior." He was named best director in 1969 for "Antonio the Killer."

Mr. Rocha's films were often considered Marxist and he lived in

J.A. Lloyd Hyde

NEW YORK (NYT) — J.A. Lloyd Hyde, 79, an expert in the decorative arts and in Chinese export porcelain in particular, died of a heart attack Saturday in Old Lyme, Conn. Mr. Hyde was a consultant for Christie's and the auction house Manson & Woods International, and was active in the historic preservation movement.

OBITUARIES

Saturday from complications following a lung infection.

Mr. Rocha won honors at successive Cannes Film Festivals — the best picture award in 1967 for "Earth in Transition" and the following year for "The Dragon of Hil Against the Holy Warrior." He was named best director in 1969 for "Antonio the Killer."

Mr. Rocha's films were often considered Marxist and he lived in

Hussein-Mitterrand Talks

PARIS — King Hussein of Jordan will have talks with President François Mitterrand in France on Wednesday before the French leader pays his first official visit to the Middle East next month, Elysée officials said Monday.

The conclusion of Dr. Hansen and his colleagues that the climate has warmed by almost 1 degree in the last century is based on a reanalysis of global observations, paying special attention to the Southern Hemisphere. "The common misconception that the world is cooling," they say, "is based on Northern Hemisphere experience to 1970."

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International Restaurant Guide

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Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1981

Our experts will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales:

- Amsterdam** Jewels Monday 7th September
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- Copenhagen (Kong Frederik)** European Silver Monday 31st August
- Frankfurt/M** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Friday 4th September Carpets Friday 11th September Jewels Thursday 10th September
- Geneva** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Wednesday 16th September Carpets Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th September
- The Hague** Jewels Tuesday 8th September
- Hamburg** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Monday 7th September Carpets Wednesday 10th September Jewels Thursday 9th September
- Lausanne (Palace Hotel)** Jewels Thursday 10th September
- Monte Carlo** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th September
- Munich** Jewels Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Monday 7th September Carpets Wednesday 9th September Jewels Friday 11th September
- Paris** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September Carpets Tuesday 1st September Jewels Monday 14th to Friday 18th September
- Snoekholm** European Silver Tuesday 1st and Wednesday 2nd September
- Vienna (Hotel Palais Schwarzenberg)** Jewels Monday 14th September
- Zurich** European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Friday 18th September Carpets Wednesday 2nd September

A miniature of a young man by Tomaso Laureti, owned and dated 1781, now displayed from the Rijksmuseum, sold in Geneva on 6th July, 1981, for 12,000 Swiss francs.



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Personalities

Natalie Cole: Some Crazy Hazy Days of Summer

By Jeffrey Robinson
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — She is one of five children. Her older sister is doing some acting. Her younger brother is doing some directing. Her twin sisters, now 19, are as she says, "not in show business; they're being very normal." Her mother Maria was once a singer with the Duke Ellington Orchestra and about 10 years ago she went back to singing. "She was successful, got bored, and quit. She lives in the East. My mother's a big Back East fan."

Her father was Nat King Cole. Natalie Cole is 31. She was 15 when he died. Twenty years ago she came here to hear her father sing. This month she headlined a pair of shows at the Sporting Club. Twenty years ago she sang with her father for the first time. "He was doing a musical revue at the Greek Theater in Los Angeles. Until then he didn't even

know I could sing. He heard me and put me in the show."

Next month she is headlining a show at the Greek Theater. "and I will do some of my father's songs, just like I did them here. It's the first time I've done this. I've been careful about not singing his songs in the past because I've never wanted to play on his name. But now I think I'm well enough established that I can sing a medley, 'Mona Lisa.' 'Unforgettable.' 'Lazy Crazy Hazy Days Of Summer.' All those wonderful songs he's remembered for."

She grew up in Los Angeles, split her college years between the East and West coasts, and then "went on for graduate work at the school of hard knocks. I worked as a swimming instructor, waitress, sock saleswoman, all the usual before-show-business jobs." But singing was what she really wanted to do, so at the age of 25, she put her act together and took it on the road.

"I spent nearly three years touring America, hauling a hand around with me, doing four shows a night, seven nights a week. I even drove the orange and white van we used for the instruments. I must have gone a couple of hundred thousand miles. But more importantly, I learned how to sing."

She admits, and quickly, that it would have been much easier for her if she had called in a few favors from friends of her father. "I didn't want that kind of help. People would have done it for my father, not for my talent. I wanted people to see me for myself. I turned down a lot of dates that my name could have gotten me. And I think in the end it paid off."

It must have because when she walked into a recording studio for the first time, the result was a

hit single. Natalie Cole was an overnight success, three years after she started to sing professionally.

Yet unlike a lot of stars' kids who try to follow in larger-than-life footsteps, Natalie Cole surprised a lot of people right from the beginning. Her first club date in New York was six years ago at Buddy's Place. She was the opening act of a hill headlined by the jazz singer Arthur Prysock. In an effort to hew the roof off the place," she recalled. "Please don't think I'm bragging, but that's what happened. It was even embarrassing because who had ever heard of Natalie Cole on those days, and when I went offstage there was such a crush of people trying to get backstage to say hello and congratulate me, that no one was left in the room to listen to Arthur." A year later the opening act came back to New York as a one-woman show at the Winter Garden.

There is yet another Natalie Cole creation that's been doing fairly well these days. Her son Robbie will be 4 in October, and when she played in Las Vegas recently, he showed that Nat King Cole's grandson is ready to continue the dynasty.

"I worked concerts when I was pregnant with Robbie. Almost all my time, my time in a recording studio three days before he was born. So he must have learned a few tricks on the way. He plays drums like nobody's business. He walks around the house doing shaboom shaboom, all the drum work, to all of my songs. He's so good I put him in my Vegas show. Can you imagine a 3 1/2-year-old strutting onto the stage, all dressed up, sitting down on a small stool and making a lot of noise? And he milked those audiences for all the applause he could get!"



Natalie Cole: The King and I.

Food

Cheese: Chèvre Extends Its Goaty Tang to the U.S.

By Patricia Wells
New York Times Service

MONTVALEZAN, France — Cheese formed from pure goat's milk, is suddenly in vogue in the United States. As if out of nowhere, a staggering and mysterious variety of chèvres have appeared on the U.S. scene, replacing Brie as the imported cheese most in demand.

Why the popularity? There are a range of reasons. In the United States, at least, economics is one of them. Since the beginning of last year, quotas have been imposed on all imported cheeses except for soft-ripened products such as Brie and Camembert, and except for 100 percent goat, sheep or buffalo milk cheese, which provide virtually no competition to U.S. cheese makers. The French, who produce almost all of the world's goat cheese, have been quick to encourage export, while importers have been quick to capitalize on the opportunity to offer Americans something new and different.

Measure of Authenticity
The French love their piquant goat cheese for another reason. The French cheese industry is slowly feeling the pangs of industrialization, and despite such a trend, goat cheese has managed to retain a measure of handmade authenticity.

For the last six years, Georges and Madeleine Viannay, and their three children have been raising goats in the Haute-Savoie, making chèvre and selling their earthy, barnyard-scented cheese as fast as they can tote it to local markets.

While 18-year-old Chantal tends to the feeding and care of the 100-odd goats grazing in the steep and rocky hills of Les Rostiers, a few miles from the family farm, her father spends his time turning the 130-odd quarts of daily fresh goat's milk into stout cylinders of firm and pungent, creamy-yellow chèvre.

"We learned how to make chèvre from a book and by trial and error," explained Madeleine, who handles distribution of the cheese. Several days each week, she climbs into her battered Renault to sell the chèvre at outdoor markets in towns such as Annecy, Chamonix and Aix-les-Bains.

When the family moved to the region and bought a farm six years ago, they were looking for a business that would offer a modest country life as well as something to pass along to the children. Now, between building intricate stone

walls, designing and constructing simple additions to the house and the barn, the Viannays make goat cheese.

Each day from February to November — the milking season — Georges Viannay takes the milk from the previous evening's milking, combines it with the morning yield, adds natural rennet and lets the milk rest in a large vat for an hour. As soon as the mixture takes on the curd-like texture of cottage cheese, Viannay cuts the curds coarsely, lets it rest a few hours, then pours the thick and lactic cream into two-cup plastic molds. The cheese is salted, then set to drain and dry for about 48 hours.

Next — often with the help of his sons, André, 20, and Willem, 22, who also handle the milking — he unrolls the fresh chèvre and removes it to the newly constructed drying and aging cave, which is just next to the family living room.

From the 130 quarts of daily milk, the family can make only about 24 cylinders of cheese, each of which will weigh about one pound when they go to market. Under cool and humid conditions, the chèvre will be turned each week to secure even ripening and within 10 to 12 weeks will have the fresh, grainy texture of a crumbling cheddar, and will take on a bumpy, grayish, natural rind.

"We could market it as fresh chèvre after just eight days, but we

prefer the taste and texture of the aged chèvre," Viannay explained.

Because the Viannays' cheese is made of 100 percent goat's milk, the family is allowed to market it as pure chèvre, an assurance that it is not mixed with, say, cow's or sheep's milk. Also, like most farm chèvres, or *chèvre fermier*, the Viannay cheese is an ever-changing product, and doesn't fit neatly into any of the historical names or categories assigned to goat cheeses. It's just fresh, simple, homemade chèvre.

There are more than 75 different varieties of chèvre. Even the mildest, most subtle and delicate chèvre has the unmistakable flavor of goat — a taste not everyone acquiesces easily. Some palates never take to it, perhaps put off by chèvre's sharp aroma and concentrated acidity.

But chèvre fits in with peasant fare as comfortably as with haute and nouvelle cuisine. The range of flavors and textures is surpassed only by the range of shapes and sizes. Chèvre comes mild, white and fresh, like a smooth thick cream; in tiny dried disks; in bumpy, mold-frosted pyramids; in big logs and little logs; in hazelnut-flavored ovals and cones; in the form of a heart, and in miniature cones hugging a twig of straw. One finds it wrapped in grape leaves, or steeped in sherry — a type of brandy — or marinated with danders

thought the first 10 rows would choke. Now I wear a lot of light-fitting clothes with straps, all of them made for me by designers who have too much to lose if anything pops."

There's a new Natalie Cole album due out soon. It's called "Happy Love" (Capitol) and one of the things she is pleased about is that a bunch of the songs on that album were written by her.

Singing Own Songs
"When it came time to pick songs for the new album, which is my only try, I chose those I wrote without even knowing I had written them. I'm very proud of that. We were going to call the album 'Wall To Wall Hits' but I got a little modest. In any case, two of the songs on that album, two of my songs, are already hit singles. "When a Man Loves a Woman" and "You Were Right, Girl" have made the charts in the United States.

There is yet another Natalie Cole creation that's been doing fairly well these days. Her son Robbie will be 4 in October, and when she played in Las Vegas recently, he showed that Nat King Cole's grandson is ready to continue the dynasty.

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Opera

'Orfeo' Staged in London

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Not the least fascinating aspect of the English National Opera's new production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" has been the wide range of critical reaction. At one extreme we have had Peter Heyworth in The Observer hailing it as "an evening of revelation" and at the other extreme Max Loppert in the Financial Times dismissing it as "an evening of mind-boggling fantasy."

Other critics have reacted more moderately, their verdicts being generally favorable — with reservations. They are probably right. On one point all are agreed: the exemplary representation of Monteverdi's score by John Eliot Gardiner leading an ensemble of mostly authentic instruments and the soloists, doubling as chorus, through his own "realization" of

what Monteverdi committed to paper.

Differences of opinion arise from David Freeman's production and the designs and costumes of Hayden Griffen and Peter Hartwell. Freeman's point of departure is the fact that this "Orfeo" is the oldest extant opera, dating from 1607, and inspired by the efforts of the Florentine Camerata, less than a decade earlier, to rediscover the Hellenic blend of music and drama.

Conceived for Court
It is, in other words, not an opera at all in terms of what we think of as opera today, or even as opera had evolved in Monteverdi's own "Ritorno" 30 years later. Conceived for salon presentation at the court of Mantua, it is ill-suited even to a small theater in Nottingham, where this production was first performed last March, and very much less comfortably housed in a theater the size of the Coliseum, where it was introduced to London Thursday.

What Freeman, an Australian with a background in experimental theater, has attempted is essentially choreographic, giving us the legend as ritually enacted by a community of eastern Mediterranean peasants. This involves more stylized movement than is generally expected or required of singers, except possibly in the American musical theater, but the ENO cast gallantly met the challenge, and emerged triumphant.

In thus setting out to compensate for the static nature of the work as theater, Freeman has risked compromise or overstatement. Monteverdi's purely and compellingly musical communication, and there are times when choreographic activity is distracting and obtrusive. But, on the whole, it works, most memorably in Orpheus' encounter with Charon at the Styx with Antony Rolfe Johnson, as Orpheus, singing the great "Possente spirito" scene in Anne Ridler's English with a sweetness of tone and bandishing flourish that would have melted a harder heart than Charon's.

Art

Lost Oil Found 214 Years Later

The Associated Press
PARIS — An oil painting by the 18th-century French artist Charles Joseph Natoire that disappeared 214 years ago has been recovered, police officials said today.

The officials said the 1746 work called "L'Union de la Peinture et du Dessin" ("The Union of Painting and Drawing") was recovered in May at the home of a Paris man arrested on charges of receiving stolen goods.

The police said it was only last week that the painting was identified, following an extensive search through records at the Louvre Museum. According to the records, Natoire's painting disappeared around 1767.

There was no explanation of what had happened to the painting in the interim.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. The table contains multiple columns of stock data including 12-month stock prices, high/low/close, and various financial metrics for numerous companies.

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, 'Elegant Club' Apartments from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000. Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club. P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.

This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

McDonnell, U.K. Firm In Harrier Jet Venture

From Agency Dispatches LONDON — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and British Aerospace Ltd. have agreed on terms for the joint manufacture of 400 advanced Harrier jump-jet fighters...

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Country, Company, and Financial Data (Revenue, Profit, Per Share).

gines will be produced by Rolls Royce, of Britain, and Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp., based in Hartford, Conn.

\$1.87 Billion Deal

All but six of the planes are the AV-8B model, a vertical short take-off and landing aircraft for short-to medium-range ground attack.



Sony's Electronic Camera Debuts

TOKYO — Sony Corp. introduced Monday a still color camera that uses magnetic video disks instead of film.

The camera resembles a conventional one, but produces electronic signals on a tiny magnetic disk that can then be shown on a television screen or made into color photographs on a printer that is still being developed.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Sees Sales Increase in Current Year

TOKYO — Toyota expects about a 5-percent increase sales in the year ending next June 30 after record turnover of 3.51 trillion yen (\$15.4 billion) last year, Toyota President Eiji Toyoda said Monday.

TWA Plans to Reduce Workforce by 2,200

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines said Monday it will reduce its workforce by 2,200 this fall and winter because of the air traffic controllers strike and normal seasonal adjustments.

Chinese Report Offshore Oil, Gas Find

PEKING — The Ministry of Geology said Monday that promising signs of oil and natural gas have been discovered in the East China Sea.

Ciba-Geigy, S. Korea in Joint Venture

BASEL, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy said Monday it agreed to form a joint venture with the South Korean government to produce organic pigments, pigment intermediates, pigment preparations and special dyes for the South Korean market and various export markets.

Intel Licenses Microprocessors to Fujitsu

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Intel Corp. said Monday Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan will manufacture Intel's iAPX 86 and 88 advanced microprocessors under a technology agreement between the two companies.

Manufacturers Hanover Sells Headquarters

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. agreed to sell its New York headquarters on Park Avenue to a joint venture of Republic New York Corp. and Salomon Brothers Holding Co for \$161 million, the companies said.

American Hospital Supply Buys Equipment Firm

NEW YORK — American Hospital Supply Corp. has agreed to buy Bentley Laboratories Inc. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$245 million, the two companies announced.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Aug. 24, 1981, for various currencies like Australian \$, Canadian \$, etc.

Solid State Imager

The camera, which Sony calls "Mavica" for magnetic video camera, weighs 1 1/4 pounds and measures about 5 inches by 3 inches by 2 inches.

Oil Companies Ask Britain to Determine Tax Policy Before Thinking of New Leases

LONDON — Oil companies operating in the British North Sea said the government Monday that it should sort out its oil-tax policy, changed eight times in the past 18 months, before asking them to apply for any new licenses to drill in British waters.

Japanese to Increase Loan Volume

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry is expected to allow the volume of syndicated yen loans to expand in the second half of the fiscal year, from October to March, from the 250 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) allowed in the first half, banking sources said Monday.

World Bank Mark Issue

FRANKFURT — West German banks have approved the private placement of a 100-million-Deutsche mark bond issue for the World Bank and have discussed a further bond issue, possibly for later this week, market sources said Monday.

European Gold Markets

Small table showing gold market data for London and Zurich.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table showing gold options prices for various months and quantities.

Values White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 205

European Options Exchange

Table showing European options exchange data for various currencies and options.

Norwegian Workers Strike

OSLO — Oil and gas production in the Norwegian section of the North Sea came to a standstill Monday after 150 key production workers went on strike in a pay dispute with oil companies, a government spokesman said.

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AKENI

"Service to the individual!" Cash Currency Rate and other rates and money history, August 21, 1981.

Table showing currency rates for various countries like Algeria, Argentina, etc.

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Stock and Bond Prices Dive In N.Y. Over Interest Fears

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed bond prices into a tailspin in what was being called a "blue Monday" as investors' gloom deepened over the outlook for interest rates.

Secondary market rates on domestic CDs were about 18.10 percent for three-months and 18.15 percent for six-months, up 10 to 15 basis points from Friday's levels.

trading band for Fed funds to 15-21 percent from 16-22 percent. But uncertainty over what actions were taken at last Tuesday's FOMC meeting, coupled with the increase in the money supply and the Treasury's sizeable borrowing requirements have dashed hopes for an imminent decline in rates, they said.

Bankers Say U.S. Rates Not Likely to Fall Soon

NEW YORK — Hopes are fading fast for a significant drop in interest rates any time soon. Despite earlier forecasts of gradually declining rates this summer, many bankers and economists now warn that the long-awaited decline still is nowhere in sight.

Declines led advances, 1,557-143, among the 1,857 issues traded on the New York exchange, John J. Smith of Falmestock & Co. called the decline "unusually broad."

ance of a significant relaxation in restraint," Mr. Braverman said. The Fed's policy-making arm, the Federal Open Market Committee, met last Tuesday to review strategy. The Fed will not release a summary of the meeting's decisions for about a month. But a growing number of analysts say the committee probably voted against any meaningful changes in its credit policies.

Oil Companies Ask Britain to Determine Tax Policy Before Thinking of New Leases

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Advertisement for John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Bankers Life and Casualty Company, and Warburg Paribas Becker. Includes text about appointed undersigned agents and company details.

Advertisement for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS THE WESTON GROUP. Includes contact information for Zurich and Panama.

Advertisement for BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED. Lists interest rates for various currencies and includes a 'NO TAX' section.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main NYSE stock price table with columns for 12 Month Stock High Low Div, 5 Yr P/E, and various stock symbols and prices.

Continuation of NYSE stock price table, listing various companies and their closing prices.

Water Shortages advertisement for Lonestar Cement, featuring a drawing of a water tap and text about water shortages in various states.

Table of international stock prices, including sections for Toronto Stocks, European Stock Markets, and Montreal Stocks.

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK - AN INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR YOUR PRIVATE INTERESTS. Text describing the bank's services and international presence.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND advertisement, providing details about investment options and contact information.

Toronto Stocks section with closing prices for August 21, 1981, listing various Canadian companies.

European Stock Markets section for August 24, 1981, showing closing prices in local currencies for Amsterdam, London, and Zurich.

Montreal Stocks section with closing prices for August 21, 1981, listing various Quebec-based companies.

Amsterdam section of European Stock Markets, listing various Dutch companies and their stock prices.

London section of European Stock Markets, listing various UK companies and their stock prices.

Zurich section of European Stock Markets, listing various Swiss companies and their stock prices.

Canadian Indexes section for August 24, 1981, showing various market indices and their values.

Tokyo Exchange section for August 24, 1981, listing Japanese stock prices and market data.

Milan section of European Stock Markets, listing various Italian companies and their stock prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 24, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures table for August 24, 1981, listing prices for Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal, and Soybean Oil.

International Monetary table listing exchange rates for British Pounds, Canadian Dollars, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Francs.

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like Copper, Aluminum, and Lead.

London Commodity table listing prices for commodities such as Cocoa, Coffee, and Sugar.

Paris Commodity table listing prices for commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Market Summary table listing NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Standard & Poor's table listing various market indices and averages.

AMEX Index table listing the performance of the American Market Exchange index.

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Schmidt's Grand Slam Helps Phillies Defeat Astros, 6-0

PHILADELPHIA — Mike Schmidt hit his fifth career grand slam Sunday night to back the shutout pitching of Steve Carlton and Tug McGraw and lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-0 victory over the Houston Astros.

The home run was the sixth in 12 second-season games for Schmidt, who leads the National League with 20. It came in the third inning off Bob Knepper (6-3).

Carlton (10-3) allowed just two hits during his seven innings. McGraw pitched the last two innings.

The Phillies took a 1-0 lead in the second, when Schmidt doubled and scored on Garry Maddox's double. Carlton singled to open the third and moved up when Lonnie Smith was hit by a pitch and Pete Rose singled. After Gary Matthews forced Carlton at the plate, Schmidt batted to make it 3-0. Smith doubled and scored on a single to center by Rose as the Phillies made it 6-0 in the third.

Cardinals 11, Dodgers 7 In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez had four of St. Louis' 20 hits, including a homer and a double, as the Cardinals beat Los Angeles, 11-7. Hernandez's home run, seventh, came in the first inning with Tommy Herr on base. Bob Shirley (5-3) bailed starter Larry Seaman out of a jam in the second and pitched 4 1/2 innings for the victory. Bruce Sutter pitched the last two innings for his 15th save.

Yankees 8, Royals 0 In Chicago, Gary Lavelle walked Leon Durham with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to force in Ivan DeJesus with the tie-breaking run as Chicago beat San Francisco, 6-5.

Tigers 5, Rangers 4 In the American League, at Detroit, Rick Peters' ninth-inning pinch single off the glove of first baseman Bill Stein scored Steve Kemp from second base, as Detroit edged Texas, 5-4. It was the Tigers' 9th victory in a row. Lynn Jones opened the ninth with a home run that tied the game off the Ranger starter, Jim Malack. Reliever Jim Kerr (1-2) gave up a single to Kemp, who took second on a bunt and scored on Peters' hit off Steve Comer, the Rangers' third pitcher of the inning. Dave Rozema (4-4) was the winner.

Braves 2, Expos 1 In Atlanta, outfielder Brett Butler drove in the go-ahead run on a sixth-inning infield grounder, then threw out a potential tying run at the plate in the seventh as Atlanta edged Montreal, 2-1. The Braves scored both runs in the sixth.

Pirates 5, Padres 2 In Pittsburgh, Rod Scurry shut out San Diego on five hits for eight innings, and Phil Garner drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-2 triumph over the Padres. Scurry (3-4) walked two and struck out

five. He shut out the Padres on five hits going into the ninth, but doubles by Dave Edwards and Ruppert Jones and a run-scoring single by Orzelle Scurry prevented Scurry from getting his first major-league shutout.

Cubs 6, Giants 5 In Chicago, Gary Lavelle walked Leon Durham with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to force in Ivan DeJesus with the tie-breaking run as Chicago beat San Francisco, 6-5.

White Sox 13, Blue Jays 2 In Toronto, Greg Luzinski led Chicago's 21-hit attack with a three-run home run, and pinch-hitter Bob Molinaro hit a two-run home run as Chicago crushed Toronto, 13-2.

Indians 6, Angels 3 In Anaheim, Calif., Andre Thornton hit a two-run home run, and John Denny and Mike Stanton pitched a five-hitter to lead Cleveland past California, 6-3. The game was delayed 11 minutes by a brawl that started when Denny hit Dan Ford with a pitch with two out in the third inning. Ford, starting toward the mound, was restrained by the umpires. Freddie Carew came from the dugout toward Denny and both dugouts emptied.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 5 In Seattle, Tony Perez's pinch-hit bases-loaded single in the eighth inning rallied Boston to a 7-5 victory over Seattle. Perez's RBIs were his first since May 25. This was his first game-winning RBI of the season.

Orioles 7, A's 4 In Oakland, Calif., Gary Roenicke awoke from his home run slumber, helping Baltimore to overpower Oakland, 7-4. Roenicke, who hit 25 home runs and 10 slams, smashed his first of the season in the second inning to tie the game at 2-2. Roenicke had played 53 previous games this season, with 147 at-bats before the homer.

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Graig Nettles and Oscar Gamble hit over-the-fence homers and Ron Guidry continued his scoreless second season as New York routed Kansas City, 8-0. Guidry (8-3) allowed five hits in seven innings, striking out seven. He has won his three starts since the season resumed, pitching 18 1/2 shutout innings, giving up nine hits and striking out 22.

Brewers & Twins 5 In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons hit a three-run home run, and Paul Molitor and Robin Yount hit bases-empty home runs to lead Milwaukee to an 8-5 victory over slumping Minnesota. The Brewers broke open the game with four runs in the fifth inning, including Simmons' home run, his 11th of the year. Off Fernando Arroyo (4-6).

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Hale Irwin shows his relief after beating three other golfers in sudden death to win the Buick Open in Grand Blanc, Michigan.

Irwin Wins in Sudden Death

GRAND BLANC, Mich. — Hale Irwin, who bogeyed the last two holes of regulation to squander his lead, sank a 17-foot birdie putt on the second hole of sudden death Sunday to defeat three other golfers and win the Buick Open.

Gil Morgan missed a 15-foot birdie putt attempt on the par-3, 185-yard 17th hole, or he would have sent Irwin to the 18th hole for a continuation of the playoff.

Peter Jacobsen and Bobby Clampett all tied Morgan for second with pars on the second hole of the playoff.

Apparent Winner Irwin completed regulation with a 1-over-par 72 and a total of 277 while Clampett was 70-277. Jacobsen closed with a 3-under-par 69 and Morgan fired a 4-under-par 68.

Irwin seemingly had the tournament locked up, 13-under and playing the 17th hole. But he went into the rough and chipped barely past the fringe and then missed his putt for a bogey. Clampett missed a 20- to 25-foot birdie putt which would have tied him and missed a similar putt on the 18th which would have given him the victory in regulation.

Irwin hit into a bunker on the 18th, chipped within six feet but missed his putt and had to settle for a bogey and a playoff.

8th Richest The victory was worth \$63,000 to Irwin, who entered the tournament with \$185,649 in earnings, good for eighth place on the Tour.

The tie for second brought Clampett much more than \$26,153.34 — 11 put him in the top 15 tournament money-winning list and assured him a spot in next week's World Series of Golf.

A double-bogey on the eighth hole kept Clampett from recording his first Tour victory.

Red Smith: Virginia's Race Against MS

NEW YORK — Virginia Neary rides horses, trains horses, runs horse shows, breeds horses, races horses, draws and paints horses between paralyzing attacks of multiple sclerosis.

On behalf of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, she has been working with the Horsemens' Benevolent and Protective Association at Saratoga, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and anywhere else she can help arrange "Race Against MS" programs.

Last year the Harness Horsemen International raised about \$300,000 by various methods such as raffling off stud services or donating 10 percent of purses and 10 percent of the track's profit on a single day. Neary hopes thoroughbred racing can make millions in similar fashion.

Since 1975, Virginia has owned, trained and raced horses with considerable success at tracks like New Orleans's Fair Grounds and Evangeline Park near Lafayette, La. She is now down to one 2-year-old colt or, rather, one-third of the colt, which she and two partners bought at the Fasig-Tipton sale at Louisiana Downs.

Virginia grew up riding horses along the Shillockrup in rural Iowa but often stayed behind in the classroom sketching through recess periods. She studied art for two years, and in 1971 married her high school sweetheart. She modeled for cosmetics advertisements, doubled for movie stars in stunt-driving scenes, was chef, social director and rodeo performer at new Colorado dude ranches, drawing and painting, skiing and climbing mountains. The marriage ended after three years.

Paralysis left her after a month but she was barely strong enough to make it to her mother's home in New Orleans and go to bed. Each day she forced herself to stay up a few minutes longer than yesterday. After three months she managed six waking hours a day and could resume painting. After eight months she was able to work with horses again and a neurologist at Baylor University in Houston confirmed the diagnosis of MS, a disorder of the central nervous system that disrupts the flow of impulses from the brain to other areas of the body.

The disease is in remission now but she has had a second and third attack, neither so severe as the first.

"I feel fine now, but I know I'm not strong enough to breeze horses the way I used to. I might hurt the horse or somebody else. So with Kincaid Hill, I canner him and try to get him warmed up and relaxed, then turn him over to a regular exercise rider."



AMERICANS STEAL SHOW — Dwight Stones, clearing 7 feet, 7 inches to win the high jump, was one of several American victims Sunday at the Nikea international track and field meet in Nice. Greg Foster easily won the 110-meter hurdles in 13.41 seconds, Henry Marsh won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:26.60 and Brian Kilgoff put the shot 66 feet 10 1/2 inches. Carl Lewis, who was to run in the 100 meters, pulled out of the meet with a muscle injury. His absence allowed French sprinter Hermann Franz to win the 100 meters in 10.49.

Saints Ease Rogers Into Big Time

By William N. Wallace New York Times Service

SYRACUSE — Since the Heisman Trophy was first awarded in 1955 to college football's outstanding player of the year, no winner has yet achieved election to the Pro Football Hall of Fame. But Phillips, the coach of the New Orleans Saints, has acquired the most recent of those trophy winners, George Rogers of South Carolina, and he wants his rookie running back to tread carefully.

In fact, Phillips has asked little of Rogers so far. "He's got to get his feet wet," the coach has said. "You know, walk before he can run."

Rogers was doing some running Sunday but not much. In the Saints' third exhibition game of the summer, a 36-7 loss to the Philadelphia Eagles here in the Carrier Dome, Rogers was on the field for 32 of the team's 58 plays. He carried the ball 14 times, gained 63 yards and scored the Saints' only touchdown on a 1-yard dive into the Eagle end zone. He caught the first of two passes thrown to him, the other being beyond his reach. He fumbled once.

"He did everything he could," Phillips said of Rogers. "One time he ran too hard and dropped the ball."

Modest Yardage Phillips then compared Rogers with Earl Campbell, his star runner when Phillips coached the Houston Oilers, saying: "Well, Earl dropped the ball too. I don't

like it but it'll happen. He's got to hold on to the football."

In three games Rogers has gained 135 yards, for an average of 4.0 yards a try, modest figures. But he is going to do the job, according to Tommy Myers, the safetyman who has survived nine seasons with the Saints.

After a month of observing Rogers, Myers said: "George Rogers is a punishing runner who never gives up. He'll carry the ball 30 times and hit just as hard the 30th time. He is a real addition to this team and I'm glad he's here."

When the regular season begins in two weeks, Rogers will be working as a fullback as Phillips removes the padding from around his first draft choice and shapes the offense into the mold of the one he directed at Houston. Rogers is to play Campbell's role as the tailback in an I-formation offense. That will be difficult casting for Rogers, who has the power but apparently not the acceleration of Campbell, the Heisman winner of 1977. Nor does Rogers possess the shifty cin-

winess of Detroit's Billy Sims, who received the Heisman award in 1978.

As Rogers finds his niche in pro football, he should come closer to resembling a big powerback than a Sims or a Tony Dorsett.

That is fine with Archie Manning, the team's long-suffering quarterback for the past decade who expects the Saints to change their style. When New Orleans lost 15 of 16 times last year, the defense gave up 487 points, or more than 30 a game.

'An Embryo Player' "We've got to get some more ball control," Manning said. "If we can hold onto the ball better then our defense won't have to be out there so long. That's why Rogers can help us." If this pilot works out then Rogers will be running with the football 30 times a game. Rogers relishes this.

Manning described Rogers as "an embryo pro football player."

"There are three things George is going to have to do up here, run, block and catch the pass," Manning said. "He certainly can run. A great runner. He proved that by gaining all those yards in college."

As a quarterback Manning is intensely interested in Rogers's blocking, of which the rookie did not do much against the Eagles, and Rogers's receiving. "He's working on his blocking and getting better," Manning said.

Pass receiving? "Maybe next year."

Rogers feels the pressure of being the NFL's first draft choice. The Heisman Trophy was a reward for past achievements, but being the first draft selection set up expectations, large ones.

Rogers was first unveiled as a pro in a scrimmage among rookies of the Saints and Miami Dolphins. He said: "On my first carry I went about 11 yards and fumbled. I was too tense. A lot of things had happened, and I just wasn't concentrating on football. But in college and high school, I always got better as the games went along, better and stronger. I think that's going to happen here."

Rogers has discovered that pro linebackers hit harder than the college defenders. "But if you're a football player," he said, "and you get hit hard, you get right back up. That shows you're a player."

When the Eagles hit him Sunday, George Rogers got right back up.

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Transactions

BASEBALL Montreal League NEW YORK: Steve Stone, Christian, outfielder, and Dave Coakley, third baseman.

Art Buchwald

The Spy Talk Show

WASHINGTON — I've been reading a lot of spy books this summer and they all seem to end the same way. "Then, Missouff, it is agreed. You will come to the United States and tell us everything you know about Vorinsky's circus in exchange for a new identity, and a house in McLean, Va."



Art Buchwald

"Yes, Savage. But one question. How did you know I was ready to come over to your side?" "Maria told us."

Wine Buyers Get Right to Taste In Massachusetts

BOSTON — Wine fanciers in Massachusetts now can let their taste buds decide which vintage to buy under a new state law that allows customers to sample wine in retail stores.

By Donal Henahan

The Random Cage

Some Uncertain Notes on the Consistency Of Inconsistency and Similar Matters 'For the Birds'

NEW YORK — At some point, John Cage must have decided he was not going to be one of the world's great composers so he invented a fallback career for himself. Perhaps it was after Arnold Schoenberg, his teacher, said he was "not a composer, but an inventor — of genius."

These are not the titles of musical works but of books in which Cage has verbalized, with his private blend of high seriousness and sly humor, the ideas that have unchained the imaginations of so many musicians and composers in our time.

In his past writings, Cage has delighted in putting his most sober ideas and his most whimsical notions together in a salad bowl and tossing them wildly. In whatever order or non-order the ideas or words or phrases come out, they are all right with Cage.

from the realms of music, theology, literature, architecture, psychology, and art, rather as he might collect a basketful of mushrooms. He is a fervent and well-known picker of mushrooms, of course, who has learned which ones can be consumed without harm.

This book is a grab-bag of ideas in which a pattern is sometimes not easy to discern. Nonetheless, pattern-making be damned, a thinker who rejects order on principle. However, "For the Birds" is the most organized of Cage books, partly because it is built around questions put to him by a professional philosopher, Daniel Charles, who teaches aesthetics at the University of Paris.

He professes to believe, with Satie, in a kind of disposable music that may either be listened to or ignored, as you please at the moment. He believes in total independence of sounds, and of musicians, even when they perform in a group. Of course, he might contend that he also accepts all contrary views of these matters.

However, he regularly expresses a great desire and need for disorder, which leads Charles to point out that "random disorder is still wanting." Cage's evasive reply is: "The question is not to want, but to be free with regard to one's own will. In a



John Cage: Toss the ideas.

But there is no point in looking for inconsistencies in Cage's thought when one of the foundation stones of that thought is inconsistency. He is, in fact, not a political thinker or social theorist, any more than he is a composer. To succeed in any of those callings one must have a head for systematizing, for compromising, for choosing among alternatives.

He is a kind of musical Kropotkin or Oscar Wilde, a provocateur and an energizer whose value lies in his genius for turning commonplace ideas upside down. He makes jokes that are both funny and serious at once, in the tradition of the finest humor. But, ultimately, we know he is not to be taken with complete seriousness because to try to follow him in all his contradictions would be to end up lying slumped forever, like poor Otholov, meanwhile, Cage would be up and doing something else.

PEOPLE: Blindness No Hindrance To Channel Waterskiers

Nigel Verbeek, 40, of London, and Gerald Price, 43, of Manchester, both blind, wateniskied across the English Channel, taking just under four hours to cover a 23-mile zigzag course from Dover to Boulogne, France, trying to raise \$74,000 for charity. It was a tough course, Verbeek said on reaching France. "You have to keep balance all the time, not knowing where the waves are or the wash from the ships."

Former President Richard M. Nixon, accompanied by an entourage of about 30 people, including Secret Service agents, is visiting France's wine country. After a quick trip to Versailles Monday, Nixon will stay two days in a chalet in the Bordeaux region. The former president is also expected to make stops in Lausanne, Switzerland; Vienna; Flensburg, West Germany; and possibly Denmark before returning to the United States early in September.

Band leader Lionel Hampton will be saluted Sept. 10 with a White House reception and an evening gala that will be part of the 10th anniversary celebration of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Plans to honor the black percussionist, who was born in Louisville, Ky., 68 years ago, were announced by the Kennedy Center, which said Hampton will be hosted at the White House by President Reagan and his wife Nancy. Participating in the Kennedy Center salute will be several American jazz pioneers, including Count Basie, Woody Herman, Stan Getz, Pearl Bailey, Art Blakey, Dave Brubeck, Illinois Jacquet, Louis Bellson, Betty Carter, Clark Terry and Zoot Sims. Other stars scheduled to take part include Tony Bennett, Charlie Pride and Stephanie Mills.

Frank Sinatra has filed a \$10-million damage suit against the publishers of the weekly tabloid The Star for an Aug. 18 cover story that was allegedly misrepresented as a "worldwide exclusive," his publicist's office said. The Los Angeles suit says Sinatra gave no exclusive interview to The Star and that the story consists of quotes gathered at a press conference attended by more than 50 reporters during Sinatra's recent South African tour, and of material from many newspaper and magazine articles.

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